The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1433.—Vol. XXXIII. LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED......SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 18 years.)

Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.

SELLER or BUYER of shares in East Chiverton (lead) and North Treskerby.

SPECIAL.—FOR SALE: 100 Great Caradon.

RECOMMENDED as cheap and safe shares:—New Prospidnick, West Trevelyan, West Par Consols, Trumpet United, Long Rake, Bryn Gwiog, Sithney and Carnmeal, Central Minera, North Treskerby, Cefn Cilcen, New Caradon, North Crofty, East Carn Brea, and Okel Tor.

Business in the gold shares, West Clogau, and in Quebrada copper, in large numbers.

Okel Tor.—A great improvement. Two lodes, worth 10 tons of ore per fm. each. Quality of portion of ore, £20 per ton. Will become the richest mine in the district.

COPPER fell this week £8 per ton. The "Reason Why" is difficult to give, but a surmise is that the move is altogether artificial, to adjust some heavy hypothecations of the metal; and if so, its influence on copper mine shares (especially the larger mines) will be quite temporary. Holders of such shares should not only pause before selling, but purchase at the depressed price, without waiting the reaction.

1, Finch-lane, February 6, 1863. JAMES CROFTS.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—10 Alfred Consols; 25 British Tin and Copper, £1; 4 Bryn Gwiog, £36; 10 Cook's Kitchen, £32⅛; 10 Camborne Vean, £2; 50 Crebor, £1; 5 Caradon Consols, £20; 5 Cargoll, £48; 20 Drake Walls, £2¾; 20 East Russell, £5⅛; 10 East Devon, 15s.; 20 East Carn Brea, £11¾; 20 East Jane, £2⅛; 30 East Rosewarne, £3¾; 5 East Caradon, £48; 20 Furze Hill Wood, £⅛; 5 Gonamena, £2⅞; 20 Glasgow Caradon, £4¼; 25 Great Wheal Busy, £2¾; 50 Great Retallack, 12s. 6d.; 5 Great Wheal Fortune, £31½; 50 Hawkmoor, 5s.; 20 Hingston Down, £3; 20 Kitty (St. Agnes), £3⅛; 10 Ludcott, £9¼; 50 Lady Bertha, 24s.; 5 Margery, £1⅛; 20 Marke Valley, £9; 20 North Jane, 40s.; 50 North Minera, 12s. 6d.; 20 North Wheal Crofty, £4⅛; 25 North Treskerby, £4⅛; 10 North Phœnix, £6¾; 5 Pant-y-Buarth, £8; 20 Pedn-an-drea United, 21s.; 10 Prosper (Breage); 20 Tolcarne, £3⅛; 10 Tincroft, £16⅛; 50 West Polmear, 4s. 6d.; 10 Wheal Hearle, £4¾; 20 Wheal Harriett; 20 Wheal Grenville, £5⅛; 10 Wendron Consols, £12; 20 St. Just United, £3⅛; 15 Tolvadden; 3 Trelawny, £17⅛; 10 Treworlis, £2⅛; 40 Sortridge, 10s.; and 50 Vale of Towy, 6s.

James Lane is a BUYER of Wheal Norris, Stray Park, Caradon Consols, East Rosewarne, and Wheal Seton.

ANNUAL MINING REVIEW FOR 1862.— PETER WATSON'S "Weekly Mining Circular and Share List," synopsis of Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., contains, in No. 249, vol. VI., of Friday, 2d January), a Review for the last year on the following Mines, viz.:—

		Kelly Bray.
Devon Great Consols.	Wheal Edward.	Long Rake.
Wheal Trelawny.	Caradon Consols.	Wheal Harriett.
North Downs.	St. Day United.	East Gunnis Lake.
Hingston Down.	Penhalls.	Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).
Bedford United.	West Caradon.	Great Wheal Busy.
Gawton Copper Mine.	Wheal Buller.	North Buller.
East Rosewarne.	Bryn Gwiog.	Great Brigan Mine, &c.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 9th of January, No. 250, Vol. VI.) contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—

Dolcoath.	North Roskear.	Tincroft.
Cook's Kitchen.	Carn Brae.	Calvadnack.
East Caradon.	Clifford Amalgated.	Clijah and Wentworth.
Great South Tolgus.	Herodsfoot.	Drake Walls, &c.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 16th January, No. 251, Vol. VI.) contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—

Wheal Seton.	Wheal Ludcott.	East Russell.
East Basset.	Lady Bertha.	West Tolgus.
Marke Valley.	North Robert.	Providence.
Wheal Margaret.	Wheal Uny.	West Wheal Basset.

The "Weekly Circular," of Friday, the 23d of January (No. 252, Vol. VI.), contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—

		Par Consols.
East Carn Brea.	Great Wheal Vor.	West Wheal Seton.
Wheal Union.	Hays Valley Mine.	Wheal Reeth.
Wheal Agar.	West Stray Park.	South Crofty.
Rosewall Hill & Ransom United.	East Pool.	West Fowey.
	Rosewarne Consols.	New Wheal Seton.

And information on Ludcott, Calvadnack, Caradon United, &c.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 30th of January (No. 253, Vol. VI.), contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—

Alfred Consols.	West Wheal Frances.	Wheal Mary Ann.
Wheal Tremayne.	Wheal Crebor.	Copper Hill.
North Treskerby.	Wheal Hearle.	East Tolgus.

And information on Wheal Buller, Wheal Grylls, West Caradon, East Basset, &c.

The "Weekly Circular" of yesterday (No. 254, Vol. VI.) contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—

Gurlyn.	Trencrom.	Craddock Moor.
Wheal Grenville.	East Grenville.	Wheal Unity.
West Sharp Tor.	Great Retallack.	West Trevelyan.

And information on Wheal Arthur, Drake Walls, East Carn Brea, Wheal Agar, &c.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—Mr. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RAILWAY, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, STEAM-SHIP, &c., and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual rate of commission, or at nett prices.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchase or sales.

Eighteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Sixteen in London.)
Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.

Mines specially inspected—Fee, £2 10s. each inspection.

Loans on good Mining Shares on liberal terms.

A Daily List of Prices sent to clients on application.

Peter Watson being in daily communication with agents, and a long and extensive connection in different parts of Cornwall and Devon, enables him to supply at all times his friends and clients the earliest information from the several mining districts, and consequently he can operate for them quickly to good advantage in the purchase or sale of shares, especially when he receives the earliest information of any rich lode or discovery being made, or, on the other hand, a falling off in the value of lodes, &c.

N.B.—If Subscribers or Clients will refer to my recommendations during the last six or eight months in my "Weekly Circulars" (as well as by letter) of some Sixteen or Eighteen Mines, they will find the price has advanced considerably, as predicted—100 to 700 per cent.! whilst others which I stated should be sold, have fallen in price.

Subscription (annual) to Weekly Circular, 21s.; single copy, 6d.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—5 South Crofty, £39; 4 West Condurrow; 6 Margaret; 100 East Seton, 9s.; 2 Wheal Seton, £227⅛; 20 Wheal Grenville, £5⅝; 50 North Downs, £3; 5 Sithney Carnmeal; 100 East Rosewarne, £3⅜; 6 Caradon Consols, £20; 5 Cook's Kitchen, £34; 15 Tincroft, £16¼; 30 Tolvadden, £3; 4 East Basset, £53⅛; 10 Marke Valley; 35 North Crofty, £4⅝; 4 Stray Park, £42¾; 50 Wheal Harriett, £4⅜; 30 Hingston Down, £2¾; 100 Tamar Consols, 22s. 6d.; 25 Ludcott, £9; 40 East Caradon, £47¼; 10 Bryn Gwiog; 100 Dale, 9s. 6d.; 5 West Frances, £20; 75 Drake Walls, £2⅜; 3 Cargoll, £46; 4 Trelawny, £18; 50 East Russell; 150 Vale of Towy, 6s. 9d.; 40 Gonamena; 100 North Dolcoath; 100 New Treleigh; 200 Redmoor, 6s.; 25 North Trelawny, 16s. 6d.; 25 Wheal Union, £5⅛; 25 North Basset; 100 Unity, 2s. 6d.; 150 Central Minera, 18s. 6d.; 100 West Par, 4s.; 100 West Polmear; 2 Buller, £85; 200 Buller and Basset, 2s. 9d.; 50 East Chiverton, £4⅛; 50 Lady Bertha, 25s.; 50 West Trevelyan, 8s. 9d.; 30 West Jane; 50 Wheal Crebor, 18s.; 50 Great Wheal Busy, £3¾; 5 East Tolgus.

BUYER of 10 South Frances, £95½; 150 North Crofty, £4⅝; 7 Cook's Kitchen, £33; 5 Stray Park, £42.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 Alfred Consols.	20 Hingston Down.	10 Sithney Carn., £2 14 9.
2 Billins, £18¼.	10 Holmbush (old), 29s. 9d.	160 St. David's Gold, 20s.
5 Bryn Gwiog, £35.	20 Kelly Bray.	5 Tincroft, £15 18s. 9d.
20 Bryntall, 9s. 9d.	10 Kitty (St. Agnes).	50 Trimley Hall.
20 Cape Copper.	10 Linares, £7⅜.	50 Treweatha, 13s.
50 Charlotte.	10 Ludcott, £9 2s. 6d.	50 Tamar, 16s. 6d.
10 Calvadnack, £6.	5 Marke Valley.	30 Trumpet United, 11s.
5 Cliffd Amal., £21¼.	60 Molland, 3s. 9d.	10 Tolcarne, £3¾.
3 Cook's Kitchen, £33⅛.	North Basset, £3¾.	10 Tolvadden, £3.
1 Cargoll, 45¼.	20 Montes Aureos, £2 18s 9d	50 Ud. Mexican, £5 2s. 6d.
2 Carn Brea, £63.	30 Nant-y-Iago.	100 Vale of Towy, 7s. 9d.
10 Caradon Hill, 25s.	30 Nova Scotia, 18s. 9d.	5 Vigra and Clogau.
20 Carn Camborne.	10 No. Treskerby, £4⅜.	100 Worthing, 10s. 9d.
20 Caradon United, 35s.	1 New Seton, £147.	1 Wheal Seton, £222½.
40 Drake Walls, £2 6s. 3d.	5 North Roskear, £50¼.	3 W. Caradon, £34¾.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £515.	50 North Minera, 11s.	10 Wheal Union, £5 12s 6d
10 East Russell, £5¾.	20 No. Downs, £2⅞.	1 West Seton, £277½.
10 East Carn Brea, £11⅜.	10 North Crofty, £4½.	2 Wh. Mary Ann, £16¼.
50 East del Rey, £1 17s 6d.	50 North Rhine, 7s. 3d.	10 Wheal Unity, 12s. 6d.
30 East Seton, 10s. 9d.	2 Providence, £42 12s. 6d.	10 Wh. Grenville, £5 11 3
5 E. Rosewarne, £3 8s. 9d.	50 Port Phillip, 30s. 9d.	5 W. Condurrow, £4⅛.
10 East Grenville, 49s. 3d.	50 Quebrada, £2 1s. 3d.	30 West Trevelyan, 9s. 6d.
5 East Caradon, £47 15s.	20 Rosewall Hill, £3 8s. 9d.	10 Wheal Uny, £7 3s. 9d.
2 East Basset, £53¼.	5 Rosewarne Consols, £3.	5 West Basset, £13⅛.
30 Fortuna, £4 6s. 9d.	40 Redmoor.	10 Wh. Harriett, £4⅛.
40 Glasgow Caradon Consols, £3⅛.	10 Rosewarne Un., 17s. 6d.	1 Wheal Grylls.
	50 Sortridge, 7s. 3d.	10 Wheal Hearle, £3¾.
2 Grambler, £18¼.	30 St. Day United, 10s. 9d.	15 Wheal Pollard, 14s. 9d.
10 Great Retallack, 11s.	1 South Tolgus.	20 Wheal Edward.
100 Gt. North. Cop., 10s.	50 Santa Barbara, 16s. 6d.	1 West Sharp Tor, £49⅛
2 Great Fortune, £32.	4 South Basset, £8.	20 Wheal Prosper.
10 Great Wh. Vor, £6 3s 9d	1 South Frances, £90.	10 West Penstruthal.
50 Great Martha.	10 St. John del Rey, £55⅞.	3 West Frances.
10 Gt. S. Tolgus, £6 18s. 9d.	1 Stray Park, £40.	1 West Tolgus.
1 Herodsfoot, £50 8s. 9d.	20 So. Car. Hooper, 17s.	50 Yudanamutana, £3 12 6
	20 St. Just United.	

Residents in the country having frequently complained of the difficulty experienced in obtaining accurate quotations, I have determined to issue a daily price-list, which will be forwarded post free to all subscribers on payment of one guinea per annum.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 6, 1863.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.

FOR SALE, 50 East Wheal Jane, £2 7s. 6d. nett.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

C. Powell's office adjoins the Mining Exchange, and from his long experience in and thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to act promptly, and to the interest of his clients, on all orders with which he may be favoured, either by post or telegraph.

Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents, and advice given as to what shares should be bought or sold.—Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.

South Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, Union, North Crofty, North Roskear, &c., are sound investments and good to buy.

MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES a DAILY STOCK, SHARE, and MINING CIRCULAR containg particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., and can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

MR. BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft shares for investment, as being perfectly free from speculation, will pay good interest for money, and steadily advance in price. Unions are good to buy. Illogan Mines and North Croftys are deserving of attention. On the senseless panic in North Roskear—these shares should be picked up. East Carn Breas were never so safe to buy as at present. Wheal Seton is the prize of the year. Shareholders in North Roskear and other good mines are cautioned against circulars professing to give disinterested information, but strongly recommending selling out, with a view of investing in unsaleable rubbish, or some pet scheme of the poacher.—5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London.

NORTH CROFTY.—This mine is destined to occupy ere long a first place in the list of the successes of the rich Dolcoath district. A few months ago these shares were £8¼; now £4⅛. The mine is looking better now than when shares were £8, the returns are being largely increased, and under the able management of Capt. J. Vivian dividends will ere long be commenced. For permanence there are no mines like this extraordinary run; shares should be immediately bought. For further particulars see article in Mr. J. Y. Watson's 19th Annual Review of Mining.

5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London, Feb. 6, 1863. G. BATTERS.

MR. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—

5 Bryn Gwiog.	100 Hawkmoor, 6s.	100 So. Car. Hooper, 19s 6d
5 Bryntall, 12s. 6d.	50 Kelly Bray.	2 South Basset.
1 Basset, £98¾.	5 Kitty (Lelant).	15 Tincroft, £15⅛.
15 Bottle Hill.	25 Lady Bertha, 21s. 9d.	10 Trelyon, £12½.
10 Camborne Vean, 36s.	10 Ludcott, £9 1s. 3d.	40 Tamar Consols, 19s.
2 Condurrow.	3 Long Rake, £17¼.	40 Tolvadden, £3 1s. 3d.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £32½.	5 Marke Valley, £9.	5 United Mexican.
5 Cliff. Amal., £23¾.	5 Mary Ann.	50 Vale of Towy, 6s. 3d.
50 Cambrian Gold, £1⅜.	50 Mill Dam (offer wanted)	5 Vigra and Clogau, £37.
25 Cardigan Cons., 17s. 6d.	100 North Minera, 12s.	30 Wheal Unity, 12s. 9d.
1 Devon Great Consols.	1 New Seton.	50 Worthing, 10s. 6d.
50 Drake Walls, 48s. 9d.	10 North Basset, £3 9s 6d	1 West Seton.
25 East Russell, £5 18s 9d	5 North Frances.	3 West Tolgus £66½.
20 E. Carn Brea, £11 6 3	25 No. Treskerby, 83s. 9d.	100 West Polmear, 5s. 6d.
20 East Grenville, 48s. 9d.	20 North Downs, £2 18s 9d	5 West Caradon, £35.
15 East Caradon, £47 17 6	1 North Roskear, £50¼.	5 Wheal Grylls, £34.
1 East Basset, £52.	10 North Crofty, £4 11s 3d	1 Wheal Seton, £226⅛.
50 East Jane, 52s. 6d.	60 Polhigey Moor, 32s. 6d.	20 Wh. Grenville, £5 8s 9d
15 E. Rosewarne, £3⅝.	20 Pedn-an-drea, 20s. 6d.	12 Wheal Uny, £7.
20 East Seton.	40 Pendeen Consols, £6¼.	5 Wheal Margaret, £39¾
20 East del Rey.	2 Providence, £43¾.	100 Wheal Hearle, £4.
5 Foxdale.	50 Rosewarne Con, £2 17s 6	5 Wendron Cons., £12¼.
5 Grambler, £17⅝.	1 South Caradon.	20 West Fowey.
10 Gt. Fortune, £30⅞.	5 South Tolgus, £66⅛.	25 West Penstruthal, £2.
20 Gt. Retallack, 11s. 9d.	10 St. Ives Consols, £32½	50 West Trevelyan, 12s.
20 Gt. So. Tolgus, £6⅞.	10 St. John del Rey.	1 Wheal Buller.
5 Gonamena, £2 6s 3d.	5 Stray Park, £41¾.	75 Wheal Harriett, 88s. 9d.
50 Gwydir Park, 3s. 6d.	25 Sortridge.	25 Wheal Union, £5 17s. 6d
10 Hings. Down, £2 18s 9d	1 S. Wh. Frances, £87⅛.	20 Wheal Crebor, 22s. 6d.

I strongly recommend the sale of Wheal Harriett at £4⅛, and the purchase of East Rosewarne at £3⅝; both these mines are in the same office.

N.B.—Mr. Lelean requests that all shares for sale be sent in on Thursday evening the latest, to insure their insertion.—Feb. 6, 1863.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., beg to inform their clients and friends that they have entered into partnership, and take this opportunity of thanking them for the flattering support with which they have have been honoured for the last TEN YEARS, and they trust that the appreciation of their labours to give satisfaction may now be extended to them under the new firm of "WARD AND JACKMAN."

They purpose executing orders in every description of mining shares and other securities, and to ensure the interests of their clients they are determined to adhere strictly to a commission business.

Feb. 6, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's, on Thursday, the 12th of February inst., at One o'clock, the FOLLOWING VALUABLE DIVIDEND, FORFEITED, and OTHER MINING SHARES:—

Vale of Towy (forfeited for non-payment of calls).
1 Eaglebrook (forfeited for non-payment of calls).

33 Ludcott.	5 Calvadnack.	30 Wheal Prosper.
35 Nant-y-Iago.	100 Central of Germany.	3 South Caradon.
120 South Condurrow.	140 Illogan Consols.	50 North Levant.
10 North Phœnix.	38 Rosewarne Consols.	115 Unity.
50 Gwydyr Park.	23 Sithney Carnmeal.	10 Camborne Vean.
45 South Darren.	60 Nanteos and Penrhiw.	5 Bryn Gwiog.
1 Gramb. and St. Aubyn.	10 East Carn Brea.	45 Central Minera.
10 Long Rake.	92 Buller and Basset Utd.	10 Caradon Consols.
19 Margery.	2 Wheal Seton.	100 Great Retallack.
10 Gurlyn.	20 West Condurrow.	100 West Prospidnick.
5 Trelyon.	5 Bryntall.	160 Redmoor.
5 Great Treveddoe.	100 West Polmear.	50 West Trevelyan.
20 Bychton Coal.	25 West Penstruthal.	20 Cwmbrane.
3 Pant-y-Buarth.	8 Rosewarne United.	50 North Minera.
40 Illogan Consols.	100 East Clogau (gold).	

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street; at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; or at the office of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 8, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

Mr. T. E. W. Thomas's pamphlet, containing particulars of a few of the leading mines, with his advice to speculators and investors for 1863, is now ready, and can be had post free for six stamps.

MR. FRAS. G. LANE, MINING SHAREDEALER, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. F. G. Lane is a BUYER of the following shares at prices annexed, or a SELLER at a small advance:—

25 East Caradon, £47⅛.	5 Wheal Seton, £220.	50 North Crofty, 4⅛.
50 East Russell, £5⅛.	100 Great Moelwyn Slate £3 paid, 45s.	200 Buller and Basset.
10 South Crofty, £35½.		50 Drake Walls, £2⅛.
50 Ludcott, £8⅛.	25 Gonamena, £2⅜.	50 Wheal Grenville, £5⅛.
150 Vale of Towy.	5 Wheal Tremayne, £11.	50 Wheal Harriett, £4⅛.
100 East Rosewarne, £3¼.	100 Glasgow Caradon, £3.	25 Gt. Carn Brea, £11.
	10 North Roskear, £49¼.	

East Caradon, North Roskear, and Drake Walls.—Those parties who acted on my advice in dealing with shares in these mines during the past fortnight have reason to congratulate themselves. The sale of ore last week in East Caradon weighed off £3530. There are two or three very important points to come off in developing this mine, which should be watched carefully, as the price of shares will be influenced thereby. Parties will do well to be advised by the above.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

FOR SALE, EACH NETT:—

10 Tolcarne, £3⅛.	8 Kitty (Lelant), £7⅛.	2 North Roskear, £50⅛.
2 Margaret, £40⅛.	3 Trelyon, £13⅛.	3 S. Basset, £9 (cl. paid).
1 Providence, £43¼.	5 Rosewarne Cons., £3¼.	25 North Levant, 21s.
4 West Caradon.	10 South Condurrow, 5s.	50 Tamar.

Apply to John W. Hutchinson, Mining Exchange, Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.

MR JOHN METHERELL, MINE SHARE DEALER, 2, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. J. Metherell, having been practically engaged in mining for the past 30 years, is enabled to give sound advice as to dealing in shares.

Telegraphic orders punctually attended to.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., should be consulted immediately respecting the following shares:

Carn Brea, £64.	Gawton, 11s.	Par Consols, £4⅛.
Caradon Consols, £20.	Great Fortune, £31¾.	South Frances, £84.
Clifford Amalgam., £20½	Great South Tolgus, £6⅞	South Tolgus, £65.
Crane, £15.	Hingston, £2¼.	South Crofty, £37½.
Copper Hill, £82.	Hawkmoor, 8s.	Tolvadden, £2⅝.
Drake Walls, £2 8s. 9d.	Kelly Bray, 17s.	Treworlis, £4.
Devon Consols, £520.	Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d.	West Tolgus, £63.
East Russell, £5⅞.	North Downs, £3.	Wheal Harriett, £4⅜.
East Carn Brea, £11⅛.	North Treskerby, £4.	Wheal Edward, £1⅝.
East Caradon, £47¾.	North Roskear, £50.	Wheal Reeth, £41.
East Rosewarne, £3⅜.	North Robert, 19s.	Wheal Margaret, £40.
E. Gunnis Lake, £2¼.	North Trelawny, 15s.	Wheal Seton, £230.
East Jane, £2 16s. 3d.	Okel Tor, £4⅞.	Wheal Ludcott, £9¼.
Glasgow Caradon, £3⅞.	Pedn-an-drea, 19s.	Wheal Grenville, 5¼.

Feb. 6, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

E. Beazley recommends for Immediate Purchase, for Investment, North Roskear, North Crofty, East Chiverton, North Pool, New Seton, East Seton, East Carn Brea, and Union.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1¼ per cent.

Bankers: City Bank.

EDMUND OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILLIAM SEWARD has REMOVED from 26 to 31, THROGMORTON STREET, where all letters are to be addressed.

Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—Messrs. DAUNT AND CO., of 30, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C., have ON SALE some FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at ¼, and Mines at 1 per cent.

A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience).

East Caradon, East Russell, North Roskear, Wheal Harriett, &c.—Having had these mines recently inspected, George Rice is again prepared to give his "private" advice; and shareholders and speculators should look ahead.

Business at close prices in all the market mines.

Feb. 6, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Daily price list may be had on application.

2 Grambler, £17⅛.	10 North Crofty, £4 11s. 3d	1 Seton, £227⅛.
40 Great Retallack, 11s. 9d	20 No. Downs, £2 18s. 9d.	50 Lady Bertha, 22s.
50 Wheal Unity, 12s. 6d.	15 Tolvadden.	30 North Robert, 20s. 3d.
105 North Minera, 10s. 3d.	3 East Tolgus, £26¼.	50 Redmoor, 5s. 9d.
10 Ludcott, £9 1s. 3d.	10 East Carn Brea, £11¼.	35 South Condurrow, 6s. 6d
1 Margaret, £39¾.	20 E. Rosewarne, £3 12s 6d	25 Crebor, 19s. (call paid).
50 Sortridge Consols, 8s.	2 Stray Park, £41¾.	30 Cwmbrane.
	1 West Caradon, £34¾.	

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

Is instructed to SELL the FOLLOWING:—

20 Drake Walls, £2⅝.	50 New Wendron, £4⅛.	1 South Tolgus, £64.
20 East Russell, £5¾.	20 E. Carn Brea, £11⅛.	2 Seton, £227½.
20 East Rosewarne, £3⅝.	10 East Caradon.	20 Harriett, £4⅝.

Wheal Harriett.—James Hume's "Circular" for February contains a special report of this mine. All interested should apply for a copy before operating. Price, 6d.

James Hume transacts business for clients strictly on commission.

Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

SECOND-HAND MATERIALS FOR SALE:—A 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER. A 14 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 5 ton BOILER, crusher and hauling machine attached. Several CORNISH CRUSHERS. A WATER WHEEL, 30 ft. by 8 ft.; a WATER WHEEL, 30 ft. by 5 ft.; all iron except wood arms, in good condition. Pump work of all sizes, capstan and whim pulleys, tram wagons, rod plates, rod and flange pins, balance and shaft bob castings, and other materials too numerous to mention.—May be viewed at Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co.'s Works, Tavistock.

Original Correspondence.

THE LONDON COAL MARKET.

Sir,—I think you are quite right in confining your attention to an abuse whose removal is within the competence of the Coal Trade Association, and in not allowing yourself to be drawn into a discussion of questions about direct consignments and restrictive bonds, as suggested in last week's Journal by Mr. Hugh Taylor. No man knows better than Mr. Taylor that the revival of the old system of selling to the shipowner is impracticable, simply because in the present condition of the London Coal Market shipowners will not speculate in coal; and as to restrictive bonds, the free trade tendencies of the age are utterly opposed to them, and the keenness of competition renders it quite impossible to carry them out. Let the coalowners reform the abuses of the Coal Market, let them agitate for a removal of oppressive dues, let them use their influence to obtain a reduction of railway charges; these are all matters which, in a greater or less degree, lie within their competence—reforms whose accomplishment must necessarily precede even the attempt to introduce either of the plans suggested by Mr. Taylor.—*South Shields, Feb.* 2. A Tynesider.

CANDLES v. SAFETY-LAMPS.

Sir,—A rather unfair attack has been made upon your excellent correspondent, Mr. Jos. Goodwin, because he happened to state at the last meeting of the Manchester Geological Society that "he would sooner use a candle, with all its defects, than a Davy lamp;" yet, I think, he is not the only practical man who entertains that opinion. With reference to this remark, his opponent states that any person who is at all acquainted with mining will see at once that Mr. Goodwin has never worked in a mine of a greater depth than about 150 yards; and, though he has gone through all the stages of that dangerous occupation, from that of standing behind a trap-door to the management of a roadside colliery, yet it will be apparent to all that he has never seen a colliery of greater depth than above stated. It is well known that any amount of ventilation cannot dilute gases which are very often liberated from these deep mines; and it is only through the agency of safety-lamps that the deep mines can be worked.

Now, comparing the two opinions, I believe there are few who will not concur with me that Mr. Goodwin's remark displays by far the greater amount of practical and valuable knowledge. No one can be more desirous than myself that the inventors of the various kinds of safety-lamps which have been from time to time introduced should be rewarded for their ingenuity; but I truly believe that quite as many deaths have resulted from the use of safety-lamps as have been saved by their use. Can any of your correspondents inform me how long it has been "well known" that there is more difficulty in ventilating a deep colliery than a shallow one? For my own part, I am inclined to think the reverse is the case. If, however, the general opinion is that difficulty to properly ventilate coal pits increases with depth, I may be induced to consider how far Mr. Goodwin's remarks are calculated to do injury "to owners of collieries who do not understand mining."

The Inspectors of Coal Mines generally, and Mr. Joseph Dickinson, I think, in particular, have never ceased to contend that safety-lamps should be used as an adjunct to, and not as a substitute for, adequate ventilation, and of the accuracy of this view surely two opinions cannot exist. Now, is it not a fact that, as a rule, the air is better in those pits where candles are used than in those where safety-lamps are employed? And why is it? Because, but too often, coalowners and colliery viewers consider that "adequate ventilation" means a state of ventilation which just enables a man to live, and just prevents explosion. Where candles are used the air *must* be good, but where lamps are employed ventilation is too often neglected. Let the Inspectors have power to enforce fresh air *and* safety-lamps, instead of fresh air *or* safety-lamps, and the mortality in collieries will be at once reduced. J. D.

Our correspondent evidently alludes to a letter which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian:* in that paper of Thursday we find the following communication from Mr. Goodwin, and which we, therefore, think it only proper to subjoin:—

Sir,—Since you cannot afford space for me to answer the remarks of your correspondent in detail, perhaps you will permit me to say that I have not only worked in mines far more than double the depth your correspondent names, but that I have the management of a colliery at the present time, the workings of which are more than 360 yards in depth. If your correspondent's remarks respecting the roadside colliery were made for the purpose of insinuating that my experience was only of a limited character, it is but necessary to say that I have had the management of collieries employing more than 600 workmen at a time, and at the present time have the management of three distinct and separate collieries. I may safely say that there is not a single branch of mining engineering but has afforded me an extensive and varied experience. Your correspondent's remarks respecting the impossibility of diluting gases in deep mines sets at defiance all well-known chemical laws, besides being opposed to all demonstrative facts; therefore, they carry their own refutation with them. What I said at our meeting was, that rather than work a colliery upon the principle of converting the old workings into a series of huge gasometers, or receptacles for containing the destructive enemy, fire-damp, as many collieries are worked, I would rather depend upon a proper system of working a colliery, and accept the principle of working with naked lights, with all its defects, than the use of the safety-lamp in a mine so worked. With the safety-lamp the poor miner may be worked in an atmosphere that either consigns him to an early grave, or stamps him with all the signs of premature old age and decay before he has arrived at the prime of life. The proof that the safety-lamp is often used as a substitute for ventilation is to be found in the cases where proprietors of mines are summoned for such offences; but the cases that come before the public give but a very faint idea of the extent to which it is practised. If your correspondent will unmask himself, and meet me in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, I shall be most happy to discuss the subject in all its bearings, or, if he should decline to do so, it would afford me pleasure to meet him at the Geological Society, Manchester, where I purpose reading a paper at no distant period, "On the Safety-lamp and its Uses." Jos. Goodwin.

COAL-WORKING—LONG WALL v. PILLAR AND STALL.

Sir,—Those of your readers who have been at the trouble to read the whole of Mr. Naysmith's remarks in defence of his paper published in the Journal of Nov. 29, will not be much surprised to hear that he is desirous of finding some pretext to withdraw from his unenviable position. I do not object, for my own part, to his mode of procedure, for it only either shows the weakness of his case, or his want of knowledge upon subjects with which he ought to be thoroughly conversant. I, nevertheless, deem it necessary to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Mr. Naysmith has not attempted to vindicate his position by showing that the principle of ventilation and mode of working which he so strongly recommended were equal to the system he so strongly condemned. It is true that he has made the admission that the long wall system he was condemning was not the long wall system skilfully conducted; and in fact, if not in words, that he was not master of the subject he attempted to write upon. By this time Mr. Naysmith will have discovered how dangerous it is to attempt to instruct the public upon matters he does not himself properly understand. I flatter myself that at no distant period Mr. Naysmith will compliment me on pointing out the danger, and thus enabling him to steer clear of some of the shoals and quicksands of life with which he otherwise would have been beset.

I object to the term discussion being applied to the correspondence that has taken place on the above-named subject, on the ground that Mr. Naysmith has studiously avoided entering into any defence of the principles he so strongly advocated, beyond that of making a few random remarks upon subjects having little or no bearing upon the the subject at issue. If Mr. Naysmith had endeavoured to show that his mode of splitting or dividing a current of air possessed some advantages (although he had been unsuccessful), it would at least have shown that he was not trifling with a subject of such vital importance. Or if he had admitted it was an error on his part to have advocated and drawn a diagram illustrative of a principle whereby the whole of the workings are converted into receptacles for a gas ever ready to belch forth its destructive and deadly powers so soon as the spark is applied, whether by accident, recklessness, or any other cause, it would have been considered a pardonable offence in one so young in experience, if not in years. If I had overstated the danger and evils consequent upon working a colliery on the principle advocated by Mr. Naysmith, surely he could have pointed out in what respect I had done so; if not, have shown its advantages over other systems. Mr. Naysmith, however, passes over the subject in silence, from what motive we can only conjecture. Mr. Naysmith says, "I, however, cannot (with Mr. Goodwin) see any great danger in allowing the water level to be an intake air course." The principle of using a water or lodge level for an intake air course is one of the most primitive systems in connection with the working of coal mines, but it is now abandoned at all well-managed collieries. The objections to the principle are so apparent that it is almost unnecessary to dwell upon the subject, but, for the information of Mr. Naysmith, I will briefly refer to a few of the most prominent objections. First, should any of the machinery connected with the pumping of water break or become deranged, so as to prevent the pumping but for a very limited time, the water becomes roofed, or, in other words, fills the level, thus effectually stopping the circulation of the air, and, as a natural consequence in a fiery seam, allowing the whole of the workings to become charged with that subtle and deadly enemy, *fire-damp*. Anyone who has had to do with the removal of large bodies of carburetted hydrogen, or fiery gas, in the underground workings of a mine is aware that extraordinary care is required to prevent an explosion, especially when a bottom furnace is used as a ventilating agent. Again, suppose the water becomes dammed up by a fall of the roof, or any other cause, at a considerable distance from the shaft, the engine-tenter may flatter himself that all is going on right, and that he is pumping the whole of the water out of the mine, as shown by his indicator, whilst at the same time the mine may be generating gas to such an extent that a few hours defective ventilation will change a comparatively safe mine into one of the most dangerous description. Nor is it necessary for the whole of the water level to be filled, and the ventilation wholly suspended, to produce these disasterous effects; for the same may occur by the intake air course being reduced in size by the water rising in the level, and thus lessening the quanitity of air passing through a mine, when the atmosphere of the mine is already almost at the explosive point. In fact, it is practically impossible to pass a uniform current of air through a mine where the water level is used as an intake air course; and sooner or later all the contingencies named, and many others, will have to be guarded against, if that system be practised. To my mind it is astonishing to find a gentleman styling himself a mining engineer, and claiming the advantage of having received his training under some of the most eminent mining engineers of the day, advocating such a system, and when his attention is drawn to it making such a reply. If this case is to be taken as a standard of competency of scientific training, well may many object to that class of colliery managers.

In reply to the defective and incautious system of making stoppings that I pointed out in Mr. Naysmith's system he remarks—"Now, every person conversant with coal mining in South Wales knows that it is useless to build permanent stoppings nearer the main levels or corners of the coal than 4 yards, on account of the open slips, or facings, which penetrate so far that it requires that distance to keep them tight." Either Mr. Naysmyth vastly underrates the powers of discernment of your readers, or otherwise he is desirous of showing how inconsistent he can be in his remarks. Supposing, as Mr. Naysmith says, a stopping cannot be made air-tight at a less distance than 4 yds. from the level, it must of necessity require a distance of 8 yds., besides the thickness of the stopping, to keep the air in its proper course, for the open facings he speaks of must be above the stopping as well as below. Yet Mr. Naysmith, in describing his system, speaks of 6 yards pillars. Pray, Mr. Naysmith, what becomes of your perfect system of ventilation, when you get each alternate 6 yards and leave 6 yards pillars, if 8 yards pillars are required to keep the air in its proper course, where the coal has not been crushed by the process of working out one-half of it in driving the bords? If Mr. Naysmith's latter statement be correct, it would be practicably impossible to convey a current of air round the workings shown in his diagram; for whether the workings be in South Wales or elsewhere, if the air will penetrate through the coal 8 yards, where the coal is solid, it will certainly penetrate very much further when the superincumbent weight of the roof is forced upon the coal by the removal of one-half of the support. Therefore, either Mr. Naysmith's statement is incorrect, as most rational men will consider it, or he is showing the impracticability of conducting operations upon the principle he so recently spoke of as being the most perfect for getting coal.

In reply to the remarks of Mr. Naysmith not accepting Mr. Dickinson as an authority, I can only observe that I have a strong impression that Mr. Naysmith is almost the only person that could be found who would dispute such authority, when the statement was made in the positive and unequivocal manner that Mr. Dickinson made it. I think it would be very difficult indeed for Mr. Naysmith to name a gentleman who has had better opportunities of studying the different methods of working coal mines, or one who has more largely availed himself of the opportunities presented to him. Mr. Naysmith asks, when he admitted that one-sixth of all the coal wrought must be used for no better purpose than that of building gob walls? When he made the admission that he built a wall of small coal, dust, &c., for supporting the roof and dividing each bord, for purposes of ventilation. If a wall is to be built so as to be of any use for such purpose, it must at the least be 4 ft. in thickness, and the refuse upon which it is built is produced, according to Mr. Naysmith's own statement, from the working out of 6 or 8 yards of coal. If Mr. Naysmith had allowed this part of the subject to have passed by unchallenged he would, in all probability, not have stood worse in the estimation of his friends, whilst he would have spared himself the necessity of showing his limited acquaintance with metallography.

Mr. Naysmith says that he inferred from what I stated in reference to the colliery I mentioned as being worked upon the principle illustrated in his diagram, that we have since changed it to the long wall system. In reply, permit me to remark that I have no desire to be held responsible for Mr. Naysmith's inferences, but that I shall always deem myself responsible for all I write or utter, and take a pleasure in making any necessary correction or retraction, should a case be pointed out requiring it. If Mr. Naysmith will be kind enough to again read over my remarks, he will find that he has no grounds for drawing such an inference beyond that of his own fancy.

Mr. Naysmith says he has put four questions to me, which it appears to him have not been answered to his satisfaction. If Mr. Naysmith will bear in mind that I promised to meet either him or any other person at the colliery in question, and show them the plans and books, to corroborate all I have stated, he will see the unfairness of pressing me to say more upon the subject. If no such promise had been made I should have concluded that Mr. Naysmith wanted the information for some useful purpose, and was not putting the questions for the purpose of annoyance, and of drawing the attention of the public from the questions at issue; but since my remarks were accompanied by the liberal proposal that would have enabled Mr. Naysmith to have obtained all the information sought for, his motive in putting the questions becomes clear. I may, however, remark that so far from it being a colliery of only a few acres extent, it is a few hundred acres, and that the proprietors appear to be very well satisfied with such an output as Mr. Naysmith sneeringly remarks leaves very little room for a downward tendency. If Mr. Naysmith had been a gentleman of much experience, and a careful observer, he would have been aware that it is the exception, and not the rule, for collieries to answer the expectations of the proprietors when too much attention is paid to raising the greatest quantity of coal in the least time; and that this circumstance has been the forerunner to the loss of many useful lives and much valuable property. My plan is to advocate raising as much coal as the market requires, and is found consistent with safety to life and property, and the adherence to some acknowledged principle of working a colliery. Beyond this I cannot consent to go.

Feeling that further efforts to bring the subject before your readers in an instructive manner with such an opponent as Mr. Naysmith is only waste of strength and time, which I can ill afford to spend in barren results at the present, I beg to take leave of your readers for the present, and to offer you my warmest thanks for the fairness with which we have been treated at your hands. Jos. Goodwin.

Hyde and Haughton Collieries.

PRACTICAL COLLIERY WORKING—VENTILATION.

Sir,—I hear some talk down here about a question as to how four galleries, driven out east, north, west, and south from the same coal pit, can be ventilated without using doors, and so as each gallery shall have a separate split of air, the shaft having only one brattice, and the drawing to be done on one side only. Now, Sir, I have been considering, and I do not believe it can be done by any means that would be practically useful. I believe the question must have been put by Mr. R. H. Hughes, to whose invention for forcing air into pits you have several times referred, and I wonder that practical men should give it any serious attention. We all know that since the Hartley explosion an Act of Parliament has been passed that not more than 20 persons shall be employed in any colliery with only one pit, so that even if these cross-way galleries could be ventilated as proposed, it would be no use, because the small number of men that could be employed would never pay for the trouble and expense. The only way of ventilating such places satisfactorily would be by pipes, as Mr. Hughes proposes, and for this reason—the pipes would be cheapest, and as all arrangements would be equally useless when the workings had been carried on for six months, the cheapest should be adopted.

You must not, however, suppose that I would advocate the pipe-system, except as a temporary application—indeed, it would be as useless for ventilating a colliery in full work as a common house-bellows; but for sinking shafts and opening exploratory galleries, it might prove useful. With regard to ventilation generally, I think that almost every seam of coal requires some special arrangements, and that as a rule the colliery managers well understand their business. As to very fiery seams, I think the time will come when boring will be so cheaply and expeditiously done, that additional air-shafts will be able to be put down at a trifling cost, and that the airways will be so arranged that every five acres of coal may receive fresh air direct from the surface; and that a channel, never used as a travelling road, will be made to receive all the returns, and convey them over the furnace by a dumb drift. There would then be no need of safety-lamps, and the most fiery pit would be as fresh as the fields above it. If mine managers study how to ventilate working pits better, instead of wasting their time about cross-way galleries, which are never driven, I think it would be much better for the health and safety of— A Working Collier.

ON GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING, AND GOLD ORES.

Sir,—Last week's Journal contained three papers of considerable interest to all capitalists who have embarked in this business, and are desirous of arriving at the truth on all points of importance in relation thereto. The papers referred to are—1. Letter from Mr. W. Reay, jun.; 2. Report of the Port Phillip Company, with valuable observations from Mr. Bland; and 3. Letter signed "Suum Cuique:" and are all deserving of notice, and entitled to consideration.

Separating for the present the mechanical from the chemical treatment of quartz and gold ores, Mr. Reay ably puts forward the advantages of "stamps" as a disintegrating power; and, if in the next or subsequent Journal, the patentees and advocates of other "crushers" fail to put in a satisfactory appearance as regards "bulk actually treated," we may reasonably suppose them defeated, *palmam qui meruit ferat!* Look to your laurels, Messrs. Cottingham, Schiele, and all industrious patentees of the last decade! Mr. Cottingham's improved amalgamator, successfully tried either 10 years ago or in 1862-3, may form the subject of another notice; but surely he, after perusal of Mr. Reay's letter, must be convinced of the difficulty of introducing novelty into the system of "pulverising," as practised abroad on bulk; and he will, probably, find that his suggested improvements have actually been for years, and are, in daily use for the crushing of certain ores in more than one part of the United Kingdom.

As regards the chemical treatment of gold quartz and ores, a fair and honourable opportunity is now afforded to Messrs. Mitchell, Longmaid, Paston, Price, W. Henderson, and many other patentees, to render an account of the (alas! commercial) value of the "talents" entrusted to them. Can they respond? Will they? But let each and all in their respective sphere accept the thanks of the community for any disinterested efforts to advance the cause of science, and still persevere.

Gold quartz yielding only an average of little over "½ oz. of gold" per ton has restored the capital of the St. John del Rey Company and the Port Phillip Company (from 60,000*l.* or 80,000*l.* each) "lost *on other business*," and enabled them to pay good dividends on their original capital, and to become popular on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Bland reports that in Australia the yield of gold quartz holds good in depth, and his remarks must tend to dispel the illusions that the value of quartz lodes or reefs (either for richness, poverty, or absence of gold) can be judged by the treatment of a few tons. A yield of ½ oz. of gold per ton amounts to a "single grain weight of gold in every 9 lbs. weight" of quartz on an average, and yet how many have pronounced quartz rich or poor on assays of 800 or 2000 grs., "*not an average of bulk;*" and, gold being generally irregularly disseminated, it stands to reason much quartz may contain no gold, whilst the bulk is valuable. How many thousands of pounds have been lost from non-observation of this fact? How many companies broken up whose prospects were really good? How many have been unjustly condemned, perhaps ruined, through the absence of the requisite knowledge, the greed of gain, the hasty temper of directors, secretaries, and shareholders? or, in other words, by the action and reaction of public opinion, to the formation of which they principally contributed.

Where is now the Colonial Company, formed under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, the Nouveau Monde, both with large capitals paid up, and a host of companies formed up to 1859? Is it not possible that some, if not many of them, would now have been flourishing had they followed the crushing of gold quartz and reduction of gold ores, for which they were constituted, with skill and perseverance? Shall such be the case again? or will due honour be at last awarded to, and confidence placed in, those (some of whom have had twenty or thirty years' experience in foreign climes, and may now happen to be in England) whose opinions on this subject are deservedly entitled to consideration, and amongst whom, without being invidious, may be numbered Dr. Percy, Mr. Warington Smyth, Mr. Evan Hopkins, Mr. J. H. Clement, Mr. Bland, Mr. Reay, Mr. A. Tregoning, Mr. T. A. Readwin, Mr. W. Morgan Brown, &c., whose names are familiar with the mining world either at home and abroad? May we not safely draw the conclusion that the crushing of gold quartz and reduction of gold ores by those who understand the subject, is a profitable and increasing business, but to a great extent dependent for success (as what business is not) on good management, under which conditions it is well entitled to public support.

Mr. Reay's comment on the probability of the combination of gold in a non-metallic state with another body, and the mineralisation of gold will, it is to be hoped, meet just attention in quarters where its consequence is recognised. Reviewer.

ORIGIN OF GOLD.

Sir,—The following notes on this subject are extracted from the valuable report of the Geology of Vermont, by the Messrs. Hitchcock and Mr. Albert Hager, and may be interesting to the readers of the *Mining Journal* who have not had an opportunity of consulting the original work.

Gold has been found more or less in so many rocks, but its principal deposit all over the world is in metamorphosed Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous schists, frequently near their junction with eruptive rocks. Altered Silurian rocks are probably its most frequent position, and the quartz veins traversing these its immediate matrix. It is such veins traversing talcose schist that afford gold in the Ural Mountains, Australia, California, and the Appalachian Mountains of the United States. Gold occurs also in the schist itself, and this not unfrequently becomes decided mica-schist. It is in the talcose schist chiefly that gold is found in Vermont. It is found, however, in some quantity in gneiss at Bridgewater, and Danby Mountain in the region of talcoid slate and limestone; but generally it is in superficial deposits of coarse sand, gravel, and boulders, lying above the talcose formation, that any quantity worth working has been found. In Bridgewater a bed of quartz in gneiss has been explored, containing a small quantity of gold, but not enough to yield any profits. With few exceptions this has been found to be the case the world over. In the Ural Mountains only one quartz vein has been found rich enough to repay the expense of working, though it is thought the case is different in California. We are not certain of the existence of gold in the rocks in any other than a metallic state; it occurs, however, in minute quantities in galena, and in copper and iron pyrites, and it is probable that it exists in them in the state of sulphides. In such a case the oxidation of the sulphide would eliminate the gold, and water would remove it, and throw it into the form of alluvial deposits. But little gold has been found in the secondary and tertiary rocks, although the materials of which they are composed were obtained by erosion of the palæozoic and metamorphic rocks. Hence Sir R. Murchison infers that the gold could not have been introduced into the palæozoic schists till after the deposition of the secondary and tertiary rocks. He finds, moreover, that over a large area in Russia the palæozoic rocks are not crystalline, and only slightly solidified, and that they contain no gold; whereas the same strata in the Ural chain, broken up and pierced by the eruptive rocks, and rendered crystalline, become highly metalliferous and auriferous. The facts adduced by Sir Roderick certainly make it very probable that gold was not introduced into the Russian rocks till the time of their metamorphism, which he would make more recent than the tertiary. Probably it was metamorphism that introduced this metal into other strata; but the period of metamorphism may have varied a good deal in different parts of the world. We have no means of determining the period in Vermont, only that it was probably more recent than the carboniferous period. But the most difficult point to settle is the manner in which gold has been introduced into the rocks. It could not, of course, have been introduced in its metallic state unless it were converted into vapour, and some have imagined it to have been sublimated from the intensely heated interior. But how that would disseminate it through quartz in grains too small for the naked eye, or, on the other hand, cause it to collect in nuggets of 40 lbs. or 50 lbs., is beyond our conception. It has been more plausibly suggested that the quartz veins containing the gold were injected from a molten mass beneath, through which the metal was diffused. But the idea of bringing pure quartz into a molten state in the earth is absurd, since the most intense heat scarcely melts it at all. Moreover, if we could in this way introduce the gold into the veins, yet this would not carry it into the folia of the schists, where often it is found in large quantities. In short, we can conceive of no mode in which dry heat alone could bring up gold from the melted interior, and disseminate it through the rocks in a metallic state.

On the other hand, there are difficulties in the hypothesis which would introduce it in the wet way. The chief one is that we do not find in nature any compound of gold that is soluble in water. Bischof, however, remarks that "The occurrence of gold as small crystals, and as capillary masses, is indicative of processes of reduction from compounds, and its frequent occurrence in quartz indicates the deposition of such gold compounds from the water that deposited the quartz. There seems to be an intimate connection between gold and iron, either in the state of the sulphide or oxide, and likewise between quartz and gold. A silicate of gold may be prepared artificially, and it appears that under certain circumstances it may be dissolved in considerable amount. The quartz, associated with the gold, originates from the decomposition of silicates in rocks, and it may be conjectured that the gold has the same origin possibly existing as silicate."

The authors of the report give an extract of a letter received from Dr. Homer Holland, who has had extensive opportunities of examining gold regions: he says—"The bluish chloritic talc is, doubtless, the original repository of gold in this and every other country. This matrix, be what it may prove chemically in its composition and affinities, is not talc, nor exactly agalmatolite, and I have invariably noticed that when powdered and mixed, and ignited with nitrate of soda, it becomes shining stained mica, and carries, in many instances, astonishing quantities of gold, resolved by this ignition, when not a particle of gold or crystalline sulphide is to be detected by the eye, aided by the microscope. Gold may have permeated this matrix as a double chloride or sulphide, either in vapour or solution. But when or where it came from, and was secreted, combined, or diffused and precipitated, and is now by decomposition metallised, the chemistry of geology and the inorganic physiology of veins must settle."

Upon the whole, we feel as if the introduction of gold into the rocks in the wet way were the only hypothesis that will bear examination; but whence it originated, and why it should have selected talcose schist as its most common repository, we are unable to say. In some countries its introduction seems to have been connected with eruptive rocks, but in Vermont no other formation is so free from igneous rocks as talcose schist; it has, indeed, experienced great metamorphisms. But this seems to have been effected by hot water rather than the dry heat of eruptive rocks. We are inclined, therefore, to say from this, and a multitude of similar facts, that the introduction of gold seems to have been connected with metamorphism rather than the dry heat of volcanic outbursts. As to the amount of gold that may be expected to be found in Vermont, theory furnishes no means of judging; we can only say that a real gold formation of great extent occurs in the State, extending, in fact, through its whole length, and that in numerous places it yields gold, sometimes, we are told, in profitable amount. But practical miners are the only men who can find out where such diggings will pay. Like all other gold formations, some spots will be found rich and others poor. We trust that too much is known on this subject at the present day to leave any to indulge in extravagant speculations, or to make investments without reason.

In addition to the preceding notes, it may be stated that there are three great ranges of talcose schist in Vermont: the eastern, which lies partly in New Hampshire, is the smallest; the middle range, which is the largest,

runs nearly north through the State, passing out into Canada, in Troy and Newport; and the western range, which is wedge-shaped, having its point in Bristol, being widest at the Canada line, and uniting with the middle range north of Jay Peak.

These rocks are considered to be of Lower Silurian age, and, although called talcose schists, they contain but little magnesia. Besides gold, many other minerals are found in them, as magnetic, chromic, and specular iron, chalybdite, red hematite, mispickel, galena, blende, native copper, rutile emerald nickel, psilomelane, quartz, and many anhydrous silicates.

Under somewhat similar circumstances to those which obtain in Vermont, gold occurs in North Wales. It is there found in quartz veins traversing talcoid schist of Lower Silurian age, and associated with tetradymite, galena, blende, iron and copper pyrites, chalybdite, barytes, &c.

London, Jan. 20. J. Morris.

IRON-MAKING IN YORKSHIRE, SOUTH WALES, &c.

Sir,—Under this title there is, in the Journal of Jan. 31, a letter from Mr. S. B. Rogers, of Newport, Monmouthshire, in which that gentleman states—"In South Wales *good mine pig-iron* may be made for 30s. per ton, and in some localities at even a less cost." Now, I have been a pig-maker all my life, but never having been in South Wales, and not having seen the "Treatise on Iron Metallurgy," to which Mr. Rogers so conspicuously alludes, I am unable to understand how it can be possible to produce *mine* pig-iron at such a startlingly low figure. I, therefore, ask Mr. Rogers to give through your columns, for the information of the trade in Derbyshire, *particulars* of his yield, based on *actual*, not theoretic, data.

Feb. 4. A Derbyshire Pig-Master.

SPATHOSE IRON ON THE BRENDON HILLS.

Sir,—In the Journal of Jan. 17, I read a letter from Mr. Mushet, in which he says you have made an error in assigning to my late father (Mr. E. Rogers) the discovery of the spathose iron ore in the Brendon Hills, Somersetshire. Mr. Mushet also states that "the Flemings discovered and worked this ore about the time of the Crusaders;" and that he (Mr. Mushet) used it, and offered it to Mr. T. Brown for the sum of 2000l. I was not before aware that my late father claimed the discovery of this ore, and was always under the impression that what he claimed was the development, and not the discovery. Whether my late father, or Mr. Mushet, or the Flemings, discovered this ore, there is no doubt but that my late father was the real developer of it, and the only one who brought it to any real use on a large scale. If Mr. Mushet claims the development, and knew the commercial value of this ore, it seems very strange that, after using it himself, and offering it to Mr. Thomas Brown, he should have let it go, and allow it to remain for others to work and derive benefit from. I think that if Mr. Mushet claimed the discovery or development, he might have done so during my father's lifetime; but, as it is too often the way of the world to "kick a man after he is dead," we can hardly wonder, or be surprised, at this strange conduct on the part of Mr. Mushet.

Abercarn, Feb. 4. John K. Rogers.

YELLOW METAL GUNS.

Sir,—I observe that a correspondent of the *Times* alludes to the proposed introduction of the so-called "sterro-metal," invented by Baron de Rosthorn, of Vienna. It is stated, upon no less authorities than the analysts of the Polytechnic Institution, at Vienna, and at the Arsenal, that the composition of the metal varies from copper, 55·04; spelter, 42·36; iron, 1·77; and tin, 0·83: to copper, 57·63; spelter, 40·22; iron, 1·86; and tin, 0·15; and it is stated that the difference in the proportion of tin varies considerably. If, then, such alloys have the great tensile strength claimed for them, and if the relative proportions of the several metals be as variable as inferred, I cannot understand why our British manufacturers should not find a large market for their yellow metal for gun-making purposes. The inventor proposes that heavy ordnance should consist of a tube of the sterro-metal, surrounded by wrought or cast-iron, and the advantages claimed are facilities for manufacture and cheapness—neither of which claims I can attempt to deny.

But if this sterro-metal be so remarkable as stated, why should not yellow metal, which would certainly possess much the same properties, be employed instead? Yellow metal tubes could be readily supplied in any quantities, and as the correspondent of the *Times* admits that "nothing short of repeated and searching trials with gunpowder will suffice to establish the suitableness of sterro-metal for ordnance," why should not an attempt be made to benefit our home industry before patronising foreigners? Mr. Anderson, of Woolwich Arsenal, says, "So far as my present experience goes, we are still in want of the proper, the perfect, material for the interior of the bores of large guns." Now, I am of opinion that if any alloy of copper and spelter is to prove the proper and perfect material sought, a good yellow metal will be the alloy. There are ample facilities at Birmingham for testing the accuracy or inaccuracy of my supposition cheaply and indisputably, and considering the benefit which might result to the town generally, I think that the subject is one which should not be lost sight of, either by the gunmakers or the yellow metal manufacturers.

Birmingham, Feb. 2. Cuprum.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT.

Sir,—I have just had the advantage of perusing the circular issued by the "Inventors' Institute" upon the subject of Patent Law Reform, and was much pleased to see such an excellent list of names included in the council, but I am compelled to say that there are some points in the report upon which I differ from the views of the Institute, and believe that inventors generally would differ from them. Firstly, as to the appointment of a board of investigators, I consider that such a body would prove most prejudicial to the interest of inventors—the inventor being undoubtedly the best judge as to whether his invention is worth patenting, and the only party who can lose if he be proved a plagiarist. Next, as to granting patents for not less than 21 years, I consider that it is a modification not required, more especially as inventors could not reasonably hope for protection for 21 years at the same price as for 14 years. It is much better as it is, that the grant be made for 14 years, and then extended, if cause be shown, for another seven years.

That the fees might be reduced to one-half I readily admit, and I maintain that in proportion as the earlier fees are reduced, so will the returns to the revenue increase. At present the total fees payable to the Government, during the 14 years continuance of the patent, is 175l., of which 25l. is payable in the first six months; 50l. at the end of three years, and the remaining 100l. at the end of seven years. Now, a poor inventor cannot afford to pay 25l. in the first six months, though many can get together 5l., and hence it is that so many inventions receive provisional protection only. Now, if instead of five 5l. payments during the first six months, they were reduced to five 1l. payments, the poor inventor would be in a position to protect himself for a sufficient time to enable him to secure assistance to carry out his invention. Let the tax, then, be 5l. per year, payable in advance, for the next six years, and 10l. per year after, and every facility would be offered for carrying out successful inventions; less loss would result from unsuccessful inventions; and there would be fewer abandoned inventions, bearing the appearance of being protected. This, I conceive, to be important, because there are many processes which, although the inventor cannot perfect and profit by, others would take up and work if they were not trammelled by the Patent Laws.

The Inventors' Institute proposes five 2l. 10s. payments in the first six months, but this is too much, and I believe that it is only patent agents, who usually charge an amount equal to the Government fees for lodging the papers, that would advocate such fees during the earlier existence of the patent. The fees I propose leave ample margin for increased labour and fees in the commissioners' office, as it will be seen that the Government will receive 105l. during the 14 years of the patent. By making each yearly instalment payable by "notice to continue" on a 5l. stamp, however, the amount of labour in the Patent Office would not increase, except in proportion to the number of patents granted.

With regard to the proposition of the institute in question—that the patent should include all Her Majesty's dominions, it is impracticable, and would be very unsatisfactory in its operation; for, although it might in certain instances prove advantageous to the British inventor, it would lead to continual litigation, where an exclusive right was granted in a colony (which patent would, of course, have to apply to the mother country and all her colonies) for an invention new in such colony, but old, or at least known, elsewhere. The granting of separate patents, as at present, cannot be improved, for any such modification as that proposed by the Inventors' Institute could only have the effect of hampering trade, and inducing unnecessary litigation. There are other points in the report which might be contested, but I trust I have written enough to show that the Inventors' Institute puts forward such views that it cannot hope to obtain the co-operation of inventors generally, either in the mother country or in the colonies, and that no single individual (unless, perhaps, the patent agents) would benefit by the consummation of its proposition.

An Inventor.

THE MERCANTILE MARKS ACT.

Sir,—The Mercantile Marks Act of last session, having in consequence of the provisions it contains as to the false marking of patent and registered articles been already noted by me in your Journal, has further engaged my careful consideration, which induced me to analyse its provisions; and, as it comprises many points of moment to manufacturers, and those engaged in trade and commerce, I forward the subjoined brief abstract of it.

London, Feb. 4. F. W. Campin.

Section 1.—Construction Clause: "Person" to mean any person, "the subject of Her Majesty or not;" also a "body corporate," or "of the like nature," constituted by the laws of "this country," of "Her Majesty's colonies or dominions," or "of any foreign country," including "any company, association, or society of persons of which the members, some or all, are subjects of Her Majesty or not;" and this whether "established" or carrying on business within, or partly within, Her Majesty's dominions or elsewhere. Mark to include any "name, signature, word, letter, device, emblem, figure, sign, seal, stamp, diagram, label, ticket, or mark of any other description." And Trade Mark to include the same when "lawfully used by any 'person' to denote any chattel or (in Scotland) any article of trade, manufacture, or merchandise, to be an article or thing of the manufacture, workmanship, production, or merchandise of such person;" or to be an article or thing of any peculiar or particular description, made or sold by such person, and shall also include any name, signature, word, letter, number, figure, mark, or sign, which, in pursuance of any statute or statutes for the time being in force, relating to *registered designs*," is required to be used. In Scotland *misdemeanour* to include "crime and offence," and court to include "any sheriff or sheriff substitute."

2. Forging or counterfeiting a trade mark, with "intent to defraud, or to enable another to defraud," applying or causing same to be applied falsely, including the application of "any trade mark or any forged or counterfeited trade mark" to any "chattel or article" not being of the "particular or peculiar kind" intended to be denoted thereby, to be a misdemeanour, and subject to the penalty of forfeiture to Her Majesty of "every chattel and article belonging to the misdemeanant bearing the forged, counterfeited, or falsely applied trade mark." Also the forfeiture of every instrument in possession or power "of the misdemeanant by which the trade mark, or forgery, or counterfeit thereof has been, or can be, applied." And the same may be destroyed or disposed of by order of the Court.

3. "Every person who, with intent to defraud, or to enable another to defraud, shall apply, or cause or procure to be applied, any trade mark to any cask, bottle, stopper, vessel, case, cover, wrapper, band, reel, ticket, label, or other thing, in, or on, or with which any chattel or article shall be intended to be, or shall be, sold, uttered, or exposed for sale," or intended for any purpose of "trade or manufacture." And any use or adoption of a forged, counterfeited, or falsely applied trade mark, or the procuring of the same, is declared a misdemeanour. And the offensive chattels, articles, casks, bottles, and other things mentioned in this section, and the instruments used in violating the same, are to be forfeited, as in section 2, and may be destroyed or disposed of by order of the Court.

4. After Dec. 31, 1863: Selling, uttering, or exposing for sale, or for any purpose of trade or manufacture, with guilty knowledge, any chattel or article with forged or false trade mark, to be subject to a penalty for each offence of a sum of money equal to the value of the article, and a further sum of five pounds, and not less than *ten shillings*.

5. To add to, or in any way imitate any genuine trade mark, or to cause or procure the doing of these acts, with intent to defraud, is subjected to the provisions of the Act, as forged or counterfeited trade marks.

6. After Dec. 31, 1863: Any person whose trade mark shall have "been" forged or counterfeited, or used without lawful authority or "excuse," may "demand in writing" from the offender, or supposed offender, that "full information in writing of the name and address of the person from whom, and the time when, any chattel or article falsely marked shall have been purchased or obtained," which information must then be supplied within 48 hours after such demand. And parties refusing to give information may be ordered so to do by a justice of the peace; and if this order be not obeyed a penalty of five pounds may be enforced; and the refusal, or neglect, to then give information constitutes *prima facie* evidence that the person refusing, or neglecting, had full knowledge that the trade mark was false.

7. Marking, with intent to defraud, any false indication of "quantity" or "weight," or of "place or country," or marking falsely *patent*, *copyright*, or *registered*, is subject to a penalty of a sum equal to the value of the article marked, and also of from *ten shillings* to *five pounds*.

8. And after *Dec.* 31, 1863, to sell, utter, or expose for sale, anything with false-marked quantity, weight, place, or country, is subjected to a penalty of from *five shillings* to *five pounds*.

9. But it is provided that false names or words *generally used* on certain classes of articles are not to be within the scope of the Act.

10. In indictments and legal documents the words "trade mark" shall be sufficient description.

11. Proceedings or convictions under this Act not to affect proceedings at law or in equity to which parties may be entitled.

12. The intent to defraud some particular person need not be alleged or proved.

13. Persons who aid and abet in misdemeanours under this Act also guilty of misdemeanour.

14. Misdemeanours under this Act may be punished by *fine*, or *imprisonment* "for not more than two years (with or without hard labour)," or *fine* or imprisonment alone.

15, 16. Recovery of penalties may be effected in England, Wales, or Ireland by an *action of debt* in any Court of Record, or by *summary proceeding* before two Justices of the Peace (which by sect. 16 is "to be had according to the provisions of" Act 12 Vict., cap. 43), or in Ireland by *Civil Bill* in the Civil Bill Court, in Scotland before the Court of Session, or by summary action before the Sheriff.

17. In actions penalties to be accounted for in like manner as other monies payable to the Crown, and plaintiffs to recover "all" costs of suit, "which shall include a full indemnity for all costs and charges which he shall or may have expended or incurred in, about, or for the purposes of the action, unless the Court or Judge thereof shall direct the costs of the ordinary amount only shall be allowed."

18. Limitation of actions, and proceedings to "three years next after committing of the offence, or *one year* next *after the first discovery* thereof by the person proceeding."

19. After *Dec.* 31, 1863: Vendor of an article with a trade mark to be deemed to contract that the mark is genuine, "unless the contrary shall be expressed in some *writing*, signed by or on behalf of the vendor, and delivered to and accepted by the vendee."

20. Repetition of this enactment (sect. 19) only applying its effect to "any description, statement, or other indication of or respecting" "number, quantity, measure, or weight."

21. In suits at law or in equity against persons for using forged trade marks, Court may order articles to be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, and may award injunction.

22. Persons aggrieved by forgeries or false uses of trade marks may recover damages against the guilty parties.

23. Defendant in any "action," "for or on behalf of Her Majesty," if obtaining judgment, to have full indemnity for all costs and charges thereof, unless the Court or Judge shall direct ordinary costs only.

24. And a plaintiff suing for a penalty "on behalf of Her Majesty" may be compelled to give security for costs.

25. The Act is not to affect the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield.

26. "The Merchandise Marks Act, 1862," to be a sufficient description.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

Sir,—The manufacturers of New England must spread over all those States suitable to their craft, or be the rejected of all, as an incubus. Of the thousand points mooted, and to be so, for "reforming" the States of America, by lines "direct or crooked," the possession of the coal of the elder free States (there being none north of Pennsylvania) is, perhaps, the most important, and that (as regards the steam communication with the world) limited to anthracite—on account of the absence of smoke, made contraband of war. Though Cotton be not *king*, Coal will be *queen*, in those States. The manufacturers of New England and sea steamers are dependent on Pennsylvania coal, and without it no amount of tariff on importations will enable them to go on. The winter price, 2l. per ton, on an average, retail, has heretofore pressed so heavily in that cold climate on the workman and works, that it was nearly equal to the cost of bread of a moderate family in England, and induced the owners of a new cotton factory to propose that a party take a half in it to find money to remove it to the coal, cotton, food, and goods market West. In other words, New England (the chief obstacle to settlement, or separation) is totally at the mercy of Pennsylvania for coal, as of the West for food, and the South for cotton. The statement lately in the *Times* that the vegetable mould is *gone* "from Maine to Florida," and the speeches of Mr. Morrill, of tariff note, in Congress, from the statistics of each of the thirteen original States, that the crops of wheat (formerly on par with those of Britain) are now in the States which have not given up its culture entirely only one-third what they were, or 8 bushels per acre—a yield which, sold in flour at the door of the mechanic from the farmer's wagon, is inadequate to the payment of the labour employed (leaving *rent* and taxes out of the question), is a fact feature in the supposed "riches" of the free States. The condition of, and management on, the farms of the State (dry and sandy) is well shown by the number of sheep per acre. Mr. Morrill proves that, on about double the number of cultivated acres, there are, in the State of New York, fewer sheep by 300,000 than 30 years ago, and with a heavy tariff, long previous to the war, on foreign wool. A spade, or other implement, is a living, provided a man work it, and so is an American farm; but, in general, it is as hopeless and profitless to *let* a farm as to expect rent from the spade. Not one farmer of the hundred tenants there intends to remain; his object is (at the cost of the soil) to make in two or three years the money to *buy*, at the Government price (4s. per acre) in the West, although there, with vegetable soil said to be inexhaustible, he has the drawbacks of half price for grain, pork, &c., want of timber for fences or fuel, bad air and water, &c. A thousand miles of conveyance of wheat by rail, at 33 bushels to the ton, and 2d. per ton per mile (the average) takes the whole value of wheat in the old States. There will soon be some hundreds of miles railway charges for wheat to the Lakes, or to the York and Erie Canal, or rail; thus the "Great West" cannot become united to the North so as to become herself rich, or assist by cheap food the manufacturers of those States. The produce of the West will rather, by the vast steamboat conveyance, avail the South. The coal of the South and West may serve for manufactures, but is very inferior generally; that of Pittsburg (Pennsylvania) is taken by floats a couple of thousand miles down the rivers, though they have coal near St. Louis, &c.

Pennsylvania, "the key-stone State," is, in fact, the key of the free States; with manufacturing pushed, as it ought to be, to the *exporting* point in that State, New York, New Jersey, and probably others, east, west, and south, the question of Tariff on importations would cease. As to the military power of the free States, the statistics of the Mexican War, published about seven years ago, by order of Congress, might have warned the country, or prepared it for what has occurred—8000 deserted, and a greater number were discharged on the march. Taylor's army lost only about 1000 men killed in action, yet did all the fighting, and he was made President. Scott, trumped up as equal to Wellington, had, of a much larger army, only 140 men killed.

Several attempts were made in Congress to stop the supplies of the army. An order sent General Jackson to disband his army thousands of miles from home he disregarded. In place of the rate of pension in England, ample support for the old soldier for life, there was about five years ago a debate in Congress relative to the Land Warrants, due to the soldiers of 1812, nearly all of whom were, of course, dead. I was offered some of those warrants at their market price, under 12l. for 60 acres, usually costing the soldier more than it is worth in getting "set out" by the surveyors—not equal to one year's pension of the British soldier. Contractors in the favour of the Government were allowed to wrong the army in every necessary, consequently they were only the friendless foreigner or unruly Yankee "rowdy" in the ranks. The officers elected by such men, or appointed by the Government on account of political influence, was the data on which I warned my connection to have nothing to do with the war. As pride, conceit, and rascality unfits individuals for anything useful, so must it nations. Their boasted school system is a nursery of disorder and defiance of authority; if the master whips the boy, the parents whip the master.

The free States being, by their climate, a "*half year's* country" in nearly every description of labour, poverty is entailed on the industrious of city or country, despite their nominal high wages. The regular policy of employers is to rely upon the "ready made" workman of Europe. Youths or aged men are not found in their shops, &c. The former are too independent and unruly, and are left to become "rowdies," or, as they pretend, to do "better than by hard labour." In proof of this, the President Lincoln is the only American who stooped to the wheelbarrow on their greatest work—the York and Erie Canal. Then, although idle half the year, the foreigner of 40 years of age is told, "We pay high wages, and cannot employ aged men." After 14 years spent amongst them, I am at a loss as to what becomes of the aged—the Yankee coolly tells them they ought at that age "to have saved sufficient for life." The only good trait in the American character, or good custom, is hospitality to travellers of all grades, and "that comes much of pride," that "no one can suffer hunger on their soil." There is 50 per cent. cheat in every article sold. When a poor traveller asks how it is that he cannot buy a pennyworth of bread, but is obliged to pay about three times the price bread should be for hard "crackers," he is asked—"What use to sell bread where everyone will give it?" The time would fail to speak of the public and political combinations and rascalities fallen under my notice from the politicians of Pennsylvania sharing among them, by their votes in the Legislature, the North Branch (State) Canal, which had been completed at the cost of millions of dollars, and should have been made, by assistance of that Legislature, the grand line of manufacturing of all the States; from this grand "grab," to the daily impositions of the authorities of the State, the counties, the townships, cities, &c., in tax and other matters, it is a sad mistake of the English editors that "America has not yet known the tax-gatherer." Previous to this war the industrious, or working, class of the States, were taxed and tariffed to twenty times that of the same class for *necessaries* in England. I have to learn on what the latter are taxed by Government, beyond tea and sugar, and these articles are cheaper than in the States. When the thousand "yarns" are spun and worn out, it is such facts as herein stated that must make or mar the nations to be of America. T. Butler.

Bank-street, Sheffield, Feb. 4.

MINERS AND MINING.

Sir,—Suppose we grant that theoretical miners have a balance of facilities for collecting facts in their favour, and that their superior training admits of their reading, and applying the various sciences to the multiplicity of phenomena which they must, as a consequence, correctly observe, why is it that at this date we are without even the rudiments of a correct theory relative to the science of mining? Educated men may keep complaining of the ignorance of the miner, but if they really desire to advance the condition of his knowledge, and thereby make him instrumental in the construction of a theory that shall stand the test of true science, some more effective mode than mere fault-finding must be applied. Let them employ their talents in supplying answers to the questions submitted by your correspondent in his "No. IV.," of last week, and then good may be accomplished. I may acquaint Mr. Reay that the ignorant, uneducated man is deserving of the pity rather than the ridicule of the more enlightened. The high and noble mind never condescends to sneer, but, failing to produce a new creation within the narrow cranium, tries all in his power to eliminate its darkness. I do not own the words referred to in Mr. Reay's letter. I saw the errors the moment they appeared, but feeling they were misprints, and finding my copy contained no *orthographical* errors, I consoled myself with the reflection that a tangent may touch, but can never cut, a curve. A piece of pig-iron, as taken from the furnace, does not look very beautiful under a powerful microscope, but subject it to the chisel, file, and burnisher, it looks as polished and bright as silver. Such handiwork, however, does not affect the constitution of the mass—it is pig-iron still. A man may have all the polish that education can give, without having that fine, soft, kindly feeling, that graceful refinement characteristic of a gentleman.

Minsterley, Salop, Feb. 4. Miner.

P.S.—An ignorant man laid the foundation of the present wealth of Sir Robert Peel by simply saying—"Chalk the bobbins." Educated outsiders failed to discover the secret.

TO MINING SPECULATORS, BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.

Sir,—I am daily receiving letters commenting on mine which appeared in last Saturday's *Mining Journal*. Thinking that many others may hold similar opinions respecting it, I have thought it right to thus publicly reply to the objections stated by the writers. Many others, however, have written to me who are of opinion that my system is a perfectly safe one, and one which they mean in future to adopt.

One writer says, "You have stated nothing but what was known to everyone before—viz., that it is always advisable to sell at a profit, even a trifling one; and that it was always right *to sell* in a *rising* market, and to *buy* in a *falling* one."

Now, I am perfectly aware that I have stated nothing new as far as that goes, but the *method* of both buying and selling is, I contend, my own, which I will refer to further on.

My great object was to convince speculators that by operating on my system nearly all the risk usually attendant on mining speculations would be done away with, whilst, at the same time, the profits would be something very considerable. If the system be known to speculators, it is also well known that but very few of them follow it, for it requires no little resolution in a speculator to sell even at a good profit when he knows there is a brisk demand for his stock. I know it from my own experience, and everyone knows it who has bought mining shares. "No, he will not sell his shares, he will wait until to-morrow, when the price is *sure* to be higher—everybody is buying, and the price *must* rise," &c.

To-morrow comes, and the advance in price has brought hundreds of shares on the market, and, as a necessary consequence, *down goes the price again*. The speculator is now sorry he had not the resolution to take his profit, and be satisfied with it. Within a few days after, a great demand springs up for another share he holds; the price goes up, yet, with all his late experience, *he will not sell*—the price will be higher to-morrow. Again to-morrow comes, a host of shares are offered for sale, *and down goes the price again*. A third time the same thing occurs, and still the client lacks the resolution to say to his broker, "*Sell, I will take my profit*."

Let speculators notice how the jobber acts; he buys (say) 100 shares in a mine at 50s. each, and if within a few days the shares should be saleable at 51s., he sells, and pockets his 5l. profit. If the shares go down on the following day, as is frequently the case, he buys them back again, and again sells them directly a rise takes place. He well knows that this system answers best in the long run, although he, of course, does wrong at times in selling so quickly, but he is satisfied with his profit, *and has his money at liberty to buy into some other promising mine.*

If the speculator would act in a similar manner, and summon up resolution to sell at a trifling profit, instead of resolving to hold on for a larger profit, *he would soon be convinced which was the most profitable plan of the two.*

Another correspondent writes me, "That he had for many years speculated in about twenty progressive mines, all of which turned out failures but one, which was East Caradon, and that this mine well repaid him for all his losses by the others, and caused him to be a considerable gainer by his mining operations." He then says—"Supposing I had followed your plan, and sold out East Caradons at 20s. a share, just because I could have made a profit, where should I have been then? Why, many hundreds out of pocket, instead of being a large amount in pocket." He, of course, has arrived at the conclusion that to sell when a profit can be made would be very bad policy.

I have no doubt but that this is the opinion of all who were fortunate enough to have been purchasers of East Caradon shares at a few shillings each, and who held them until they reached their present price of 48l. each; but let us suppose that out of the hundreds of progressive mines, he had not selected amongst his twenty, East Caradon, but another mine, how, then, would matters have stood? He may consider himself very fortunate that East Caradon happened to be one of the twenty, considering that there were between 400 and 500 other progressive mines to select from, *either one of which he might have had instead of East Caradon*. I say, it was mere luck to have had that mine amongst his others, as at that time scarcely any mine was thought less of than East Caradon; for it is well known that the shares were difficult to sell at any price whatever—indeed, I have heard of shares having been offered at 1s. 6d. each, and refused. My correspondent must read my former letters again. I still contend, that so long as there is no improvement in the mine speculated in, and supposing it not to have been neglected by the market, it is right to sell whenever a profit can be made of even 5 per cent.—yes, or even 2½ per cent.

I am told there is nothing *new* in my system. That it is nothing new to advise speculators to buy in a falling market, and to sell in a rising one; nor in advising them to sell whenever they can get a profit. True, but I contend that my system of ascertaining the *average* price of a comparatively steady share, *is new*; also, that my graduating scale of operations in both buying and selling *is new*; and, also, that my advice to sell at a trifling profit only at such times when no discovery is made in a mine, and when the advance in price is solely from market operations, *is new*.

We all know that the common advice of "take your profit" is given *whether the price advances from market operations or from an improvement in the mine.* I say that "take your profit" must not always be the rule, unless the profit be something very considerable. Both broker and speculator must use common sense both in buying and selling. Let us suppose that shares are bought in a mine at 5s. or 6s. each, and that the reason the shares are selling at this low price is simply because the mine is very poor. Again, let us suppose that, in a few months after the purchase is made, a rich lode is cut in the shaft, or levels, and that the shares rise from 5s. or 6s. to 10s. or 12s., is it, then, right to "take your profit?" I say, no. That it would be the best plan to wait and see the result of the discovery, as the shares will, in all probability, advance to several pounds each; whilst, if the lode should go off again, it will be but 5s. or 6s. a share lost by waiting. If the shares had a considerable rise, I would in such a case sell. Use common sense. Another speculator writes me—"That if a person cannot get more than 5 per cent. by speculating in mines, he had better leave them alone." I tell him that such a selection of mines may be made that this 5 per cent. may be earned two or three times every quarter; and I repeat the statement I made in my last letter—"That a capitalist with 5000l. may make from 1000l. to 2000l. a year *clear profit*, with scarcely any risk." Of course, it all depends on the mines the broker selects for his client; but let such mines be selected as Wheal Uny, Wheal Grenville, North Downs, &c. And let anyone, just for an experiment, take the average price of the shares in each during the last month, and imagine he had laid out 500l. in each mine, in the manner I pointed out in my last letter—selling whenever he could make 5 per cent. profit, and buying in again when the price declined. I mention Wheal Grenville and North Downs, because it is well known I have frequently written in favour of those mines; and I mention Wheal Uny, not because a profit would have been earned by speculating in it during the last month, as none would have been earned; but because its time is to come—*and it will come*. Many others I could of course mention, but let those suffice.

A speculator to act on my system should select at least half-a-dozen mines, but one dozen would be still better, and 400l. or 500l. should be put into each. This would require a large capital, but the man with 1000l. must speculate accordingly; still, however, *in the same number of mines.* The man with 600l. should select half-a-dozen, and put 100l. into each.

To those speculators who prefer highly speculative mines I would recommend those situated in good districts, and which are quite neglected by both the market and the public. Such shares can generally be picked up at a few shillings each. They should be put away for six or twelve months, or until a demand springs up for them, as, when a mine is in a rich mineral district a demand, sooner or later, is sure to arise for them. The purchaser must, however, remember that during the twelve months they

are locked away calls will be made, *and must be paid.* Such mines should be selected as are fully supplied with machinery, and which have a great deal of work done.

I will conclude by saying that if *all* speculators were to adopt my system it could not be carried out successfully, and their only chance of gains by mining would then be from what Mother Nature may give them from the bowels of the earth, which is, after all, *the only legitimate method of mining.* Still I am so well acquainted with human nature that I am convinced not above one in a hundred will have the resolution to sell at a small profit, when a brisk demand exists for their shares, caused entirely by market operations. No; they will wait for the top price, *and wait too long.* My system will, therefore, be adopted by only a few, and those few will not, I am confident, repent it.

A CAUTIOUS MAN.

MINING AS A SPECULATION.

SIR,—Your able correspondent, "A Cautious Man," in his letter published in last week's Journal, advances a statement which, whatever might be its effect upon the old speculator, is, I fear, calculated to deceive many a young one, who, possessing the capital and desire to speculate, lacks the great essential—experience. "Sell when you can get a profit," says "A Cautious Man." Sound advice this, to which many besides myself can testify, and a pity it is not more generally adopted. The greatest mistake, next to buying at too high a price, is holding on too long. But does it follow that by this method of purchasing into "good and safe mines" at, or below, the average price, and *invariably* selling when they go 5 or 10 per cent. above it, that we thus ensure a profit of "from 20 to 40 per cent.?" With all deference to the experience and judgment of "A Cautious Man," I venture to say "No."

Let a speculator select his shares *ever so carefully*, it is too much to reckon upon selling them *all* at a profit. Out of (say) a dozen well-chosen, "good and safe mines," one, two, or even three may, and probably will, turn out a loss. As many more may hang long on his hands before even the minimum profit can be realised. He sells the rest at the maximum profit—10 per cent.; and does he find this, with his dividends, if any, cover losses and *calls*, and give a result anything like that predicted by "A Cautious Man?" I fear not.

To sell at a small profit and buy again is an excellent rule, but, like others, has its exceptions; and I would say to the young speculator—"If one or two of your mines appear more flourishing than the rest, begin to advance in price, and go to the stipulated 10 per cent. beyond cost price, and if, further, you find this rise is not the result of market operations, and that the prospects for the future are *extremely* good, then *do not sell*, pay a call or two, if a progressive mine, and the chances are, instead of 5 or 10 per cent., you may realise from 50 to 100—a large profit, though by no means an uncommon one; and such profits *must* occasionally be made to cover the losses we all know to be incidental to, and inseparable from, this class of speculation.

Wheal Grenville, the mine to which "A Cautious Man" alludes, affords me an illustration: 18 months ago I bought a good interest in this mine at 1*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per share. When the shares went to 2*l*. I was advised to sell. I declined. Then they fell to cost price; calls came, and reproaches *ad lib.* from two of my friends for not having sold, as they did, and been content with the profit; but I held on bravely until the end of last May, when I sold, and a glance at the Journal of that period will show the brilliant result. Some of my shares, of course, turned out a loss; but on my usual calculation at the end of Dec. I found my profit on the year's transactions to be exactly 30 per cent.—*Feb.* 4.

A CAREFUL MAN.

SILVER VEIN MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—I was sorry to read the remarks of Mr. Squire, at the meeting of shareholders, reported in the Journal of Jan. 24, as being directed against Capt. Burn. Practical men of great experience are pleased with what Capt. Burn has done, and think the change of affairs a salvation to the company. What can be a better proof of this feeling than to see such men, residing here, coming forward to buy shares? This never took place during Mr. Squire's management, for the truth is no one here ever believed in the miracles about to take place at the "reduction-works." Mr. Squire undoubtedly is very clever for some things, but I do not hesitate to say that his knowledge of mining, minerals, &c., appeared to be so limited as to surprise us Cornishmen that he should ever have attempted to meddle with anything of the sort. A "bal girl" at our mines could have given him an wholesome lesson, by teaching him how to distinguish schorl from woolfram, and such information at one time during his stay in Cornwall would have been of great service to him (this is well known to Mr. Squire). Now, is it not surprising that he should taunt Capt. Burn with ignorance, and yet possessing so much himself? Besides, his failure of producing silver worth 500*l*. to 1000*l*. per ton, as he promised (many tons), is quite a proof of the above, as when at last the ore (or rather the slag) was sold, a few tons making 8*l*. 12*s*., and the greater bulk 3*l*. 13*s*., after the enormous cost of preparation for the market. The ore now is raised and made ready for sale at a trifling cost per ton. Such a contrast to the former management probably is not very pleasing to Mr. Squire, but I was glad to find it met with the approbation of the directors, and especially our worthy Chairman. This mine is good, and is improving, and I hope the ore will be sold in its natural state, and I have no fear of the result.

Lostwithiel, Feb. 4.

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE CARDIGANSHIRE MINE, SILVER MOUNTAIN.

SIR,—It seems to afford Mr. Naysmith peculiar satisfaction to break a lance with me on the subject of the Cardiganshire mines; and if this passage of arms can afford him any amusement, without being detrimental to the columns of your Journal, I do not see why I should withhold him the gratification. I would, however, advise him to buckle his armour a little more securely, as it is dangerous to have it so loosely fastened that one's opponent can see how to strike through it at a glance. With reference to the dressing at the Silver Mountain Mine, most people at all acquainted with the subject are aware that in almost all deposits of ore there are certain quantities of it that scarcely require any dressing at all, and in this mine the metallic formation is so rich that four men working underground, and two women at surface, used to prepare the ore for market when it was worth 14*l*. per ton at a cost altogether of 5*l*. 10*s*. per ton. At Goginan we used to sell ore periodically before any machinery was erected, and at Bynambor we have just sold 20 tons of ore to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., in lumps, without crushing, at 14*l*. per ton. If you find your bread ready for use on the bread fruit tree you do not require mills to grind the flour, or hands to mould it into loaves. We are, however, preparing steam machinery for grinding those parts of the lode that are not readily reduceable by hand labour.

Notwithstanding Mr. Naysmith's doubts of my assertions, I can assure him that it is perfectly true that I reopened the Goginan Mine when it was quite an isolated spot with respect to water-power, and that it was at my own suggestion, and by my own levelling, that the water was brought down to this mine from the River Camddwr, at the foot of Plynlimmon, a distance of several miles. It was to me, and me only, that the credit, if any, is due for bringing the water from the Llyntyrddan Lakes to the Lisburne Mines, which were almost devoid of water before. It is more easy to understand the theory of profitable mining in Cardiganshire now than it was 30 years ago, when such problems as these, the construction of the best mills and the mode of washing the ore, had to be solved. With these examples before us, it is no more difficult to see one's way from the beginning to the end through the matter than it would be in an old established workshop, with the models and workmen before you, to understand the designs they are carrying out; but it would be quite a different thing if you were called upon to originate these models, and to work out the elements of such designs. When we have completed our arrangements at Silver Mountain Mines I hope that Mr. Naysmith will have reason to be satisfied, although I have never heard that Mr. Naysmith had anything to do with it in any way whatever.—*London, Feb.* 6.

MATTHEW FRANCIS.

SMELTING POOR COPPER ORES.—At Adelaide a company has recently been formed, with a capital of 50,000*l*., in shares of 10*l*. each, for developing the invention of Capt. R. V. Rodda, to which we have on several previous occasions referred. Capt. Rodda's invention is based on the circumstance that copper melts at 2000° Fahr., while most ores require 3500° at least. The present furnace at the New Cornwall Mines is constructed with three soles, or floors, on the top floor, which is, in fact, the roof of the furnace below it. The ores are first placed on to be dried and warmed by the surplus heat of the fires underneath. The hot ore, broken to about ½-in. gauge, and mixed with about an equal quantity of charcoal, is then let down on to the middle floor, when it is raised to a dull red heat. Communication with the outer air is then shut off, and the combustion of the charcoal is only sustained by the oxygen contained in the ores themselves. In parting with its oxygen the metallic portion of the ore is converted from its friable and compound state into a simple and metallic condition, and, at this stage of the process, the charge is let down into the lowest furnace, when the heat is increased till the metal is thoroughly fused, the particles of the metal being found to run together into granules under the influence of molecular attraction. The furnace process is then completed; the charge is drawn, the unconsumed charcoal is separated from the ore by flotation in water, and the granules and metal from the stone by crushing and washing. The crushing and washing are estimated to cost about 5*s*. per ton with proper machinery, and, even with the rude appliances hitherto available for this purpose, the copper left in the tailings after washing is found to be less than one quarter per cent.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.—A correspondent of the Halifax *Chronicle*, writing from Goldenville, gives a statement of the quartz crushed by the Picton crusher, and the results. The quantity, 455 tons 15 cwts. Yield of gold 1180 ozs. 5 dwts. 17 grs. The letter adds: The probable amount of gold produced from other crushers, washings, &c., is about 965 ozs., which, added to the above, gives a total of 3145 ozs. 5 dwts. 17 grs. This will amount, at $19 per oz., to the sum of $40,000, and is considerably more money than has been spent in mining operations up to this date, considering the amount of money wasted in the early part of the season by persons too eager to make sudden fortunes, rushing into the business without knowledge or experience. Six months' experience, however, has taught us some wholesome lessons, and capital can now be laid out to much better advantage, and, no doubt, when the real facts with reference to the value of our quartz is more generally known, capital will be more readily invested.

RAMSAY LEAD MINE.—This valuable mine is now in a fair way of receiving the amount of development to which it is entitled, arrangements having been made for its disposal to a company forming in England to purchase and work it. The price to be paid for the mine, 25,000*l*., is considerably less than mineral properties in the eastern townships with poorer prospects have been recently sold for to the American capitalists, who are acquiring all the more valuable mining lands in that portion of the province. The Ramsay is the only lead mine in Canada that has smelted and sold metal, and during the short time it was worked by the former proprietors it raised more ore than has been got from all the lead mines in the province put together; the ore occurring as galena in large masses exceeding 100 lbs. in weight, and in broad veins, in a great lode of calcareous spar, so soft as to require no powder in the working. It is the opinion of geologists and mining engineers of the highest rank who have inspected the mine that with the expenditure of a moderate capital in sinking the shafts already opened to an adequate depth, the Ramsay will become one of the richest and most profitable lead mines in the world, more than adequate to the supply of the large consumption of this province, which is now obtained from abroad, as it was at surface undoubtedly the richest mine ever opened in America, not excepting the Rossie, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and in the same formation, which yielded the first adventurers a profit of $2,000,000, and was the chief source of the great wealth of the Parish family.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser*, Jan. 23.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending February 1 was 10,289*l*. 2*s*. 7*d*.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Jan. 31 84*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*.; number of passengers, 20,248.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—DECLINING HEALTH.—The first symptom of departing health should have instant attention and remedy, not only for the comfort of the present, but for the happiness of the future. Whatever be the irregularity, wherever situated, however masked, Holloway's remedies will reach it and remove it. The external employment of the ointment over the part effected, and the internal use of the pills will always restore order and ease. Skin diseases, want of appetite, nausea, and biliousness are immediately cured, and healthy functions permanently restored to each organ. The united action of Holloway's remedies over the humane frame is so singularly searching, soothing, and curative that few diseases can long withstand the thorough purification they constantly bring about.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held on Jan. 30, at the London Tavern,—Mr. ROUTH in the chair.

Mr. JONES (secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said the proprietors were aware that the present was not the annual meeting, at which the regularly audited accounts were presented, but the half-yearly meeting, held for the purpose of submitting a statement of the company's operations for the six months, and to show, as far as able, its financial position. Before, however, entering upon those matters he had to congratulate them upon what they must all consider a most satisfactory feature—he alluded to the cessation of hostilities in New Granada. By the advices from Panama (*via* New York), to Oct. 15, the news of the victory of Mosquera's forces over the combined chiefs of the reactionary party was confirmed. The New York papers of Oct. 24 state that Mosquera had quite established his Government throughout the United States of Columbia; but that, on the 18th ult., the Conservatives, under several of their generals, 3500 strong, attacked the part of Mosquera's forces under Santos Gutierez, who was strongly entrenched at La Barbara. The result was the total rout of the former, the capture of a large number of prisoners, and the death of their leader, Giraldo, to whom it had been principally owing that Antioquia had not entered the Union. That state, as well as cauca, would now become incorporated under Mosquera. The letters received by the West India mail completely confirm the advices from New Granada, *via* America, that Mosquera's Government had been everywhere successful. It was, therefore, clearly shown that now—and without which the company's works could not be carried on effectually—the peace of the country had been established. He then read some extracts from letters received from the company's agent, which stated that, with the exception of a supply of powder, everything was in a satisfactory state, and that there was every reason to believe in a speedy restoration of the establishment to a highly profitable condition. Referring to the Santa Ana Mine, it was stated that the lode in the 120 continued good between the north and south levels, that the ground was in easier driving, that they were getting some grey silver of a better quality than anything yet raised at that depth, and that they were supplied with funds. He then proceeded to give a statement of the costs and returns (as far as they could be made up) of the different mines. With regard to Santa Ana, the quantity of silver obtained from April to August, 1862, had been 34,596 ozs., the costs had been $52,471, and the returns $54,056. With regard to the Marmato Mines—the communications with which had been very irregular—the quantity of fine gold obtained from Feb. to May, 1862, had been 466 ozs., and of silver 284 ozs.; the costs had been $18,965, and the returns $11,996. By the costs and returns of the Marmato Mines, it would appear that their operations upon that portion of the company's property were not being conducted at anything like a profit; but he reminded the meeting that there was a considerable quantity of ore not realised, estimated at about $3000, and he hoped, when the regular advices were received, that it would be found that, although Marmato was in the midst of the revolution, the loss would not be so great as might have been imagined, if, indeed, there had been any loss upon it. As regarded the financial position of the undertaking, he might inform proprietors that the available assets in New Granada on Nov. 13 amounted to 10,253*l*., and that the balance in London on Jan. 1 amounted to 3950*l*.; but there was owing in London 6607*l*.—therefore, he might safely say that they had a working capital of between 7000*l*. and 8000*l*. He might mention that the reason there was a debit balance on this side was owing to the fact that the remittances from the other side had not been to the same extent as the expenses on this side. The expenses had been considerable—miners and machinery had been sent out; but, on the other hand, they saw that in New Granada the assets were quite equal to what they were, even including the above-named liability; upon the whole, therefore, they were quite in as good a position as when he last had the honour of addressing them. As regarded the mine itself—he referred to Santa Ana—he had much pleasure in stating that the deeper the explorations were extended the richer the mineral became. When he met the proprietors this time last year he told them that the new shaft—which had incurred a heavy outlay—had been completed to the 60, and that it had been "holed" to the 100; but he had now the pleasure of informing them that this great work was very nearly completed to the 100 fm. level, for it was completed to that depth with the exception of about 8 fms. of "trimmings;" and, as the advices last received were dated some three months since, he thought he could now safely say that the full-sized shaft was completed to the 100 fm. level. The directors had ordered a whim and water machinery to be sent out, which, when erected, would enable them to extract the mineral by means of the new shaft. Notwithstanding the abstraction of labour by the revolution, this great work was in a first-rate position; but they would have to sink yet 20 fms. before they would derive its full advantage—still there would be an incalculable advantage in raising minerals by "skips," even to the 100 fm. level; therefore, it was a subject of congratulation that this shaft, which had been cut through solid rock, was so near completion. (Hear, hear.) He believed that in six or eight months the machinery to which he had referred would be sent out, and the whole thing would be in working order. When he met proprietors last year the reserves were estimated at 75,000*l*.; but since then they had been very much increased. Two estimates had been made as to their present value; but he thought, for prudence sake, they ought to take the lowest, which was 100,000*l*.—the other estimate, made by their consulting engineer (Mr. Evan Hopkins) valued the reserves at 120,000*l*. He could now tell them the intention of the directors with respect to Marmato. That property, as they well knew, was in the very heart of the revolution, during the whole of which period the communication had been entirely interrupted, the directors scarcely knowing how the property was progressing. Now, however, as the communications had been opened, the directors had sent out instructions that one of the ablest officers of the company should proceed to Marmato, and carefully examine the whole of the property, and furnish the board with a report of its position and prospects. Mr. Munday, who was the company's superintendent for some years, had a very favourable opinion with regard to Marmato, and considered that, with a little planning, it was capable of producing very considerable profits. Whether that opinion were adopted or not it would be for the board to consider; but the general feeling of the board with regard to Marmato was that it should be entirely secondary to Santa Ana, and that no weight should be thrown upon the latter valuable property by reason of the former. Although the statement he had submitted with regard to the costs and returns from Marmato showed a slight loss, yet he thought that the value of the stock of ore on hand would balance the accounts; but, with regard to Santa Ana, he felt that was of such great value that he could fairly say that it was a mine which, in all probability, would give them very great returns for years to come. (Hear, hear.) The difficulties of the revolution have passed away, their great work—the new shaft—was all but complete, and, therefore, he confidently believed that they could now reasonably expect those results for which they had been so long and patiently waiting. If the board received any news it would be immediately communicated to the proprietors. With respect to the directors, no effort would be lost to make this a remunerative concern, and he must confess that he saw no reason why it should not pay excellent dividends. He had always contended that it was but a question of time, and he hoped that their agents would soon begin to send home large remittances, equivalent to a dividend; but, at the same time, he could assure them that no step would be taken by the board in that direction merely to receive the applause of their fellow-shareholders, but that everything should continue to be done to make the undertaking permanently productive. Having thanked the meeting for the patience with which his remarks had been listened to, he resumed his seat.

A PROPRIETOR enquired the probable cost of realising the reserves in Santa Ana?

The CHAIRMAN said there had been already incurred a great expense in laying out these reserves, and, therefore, the expense in realising them would entirely depend upon the working of the mine from month to month. The monthly cost will show the value of those returns.

Mr. PHILLIPS enquired what time had been occupied in sinking the new shaft?—The CHAIRMAN replied between four and five years, and that it had cost at least 10,000*l*.

A PROPRIETOR enquired if the debentures were to be paid off next month (February)?

The CHAIRMAN replied that any debentures that came in would be paid off.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

TRYPHENA PENDARVES MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the counting-house, on Tuesday, Mr. FRANCIS PRYOR in the chair.

Mr. DUNSTERVILLE (the purser) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the special object of this meeting was to take into consideration the more vigorous working of the mine, but that would in no way prevent any other questions relating to the mine being submitted and fairly discussed; but in the first place, he proposed dealing with the question contained in the notice, and for this purpose he (the Chairman) thought the most desirable course would be to appoint a committee, and proposed that it consist of the following gentlemen—Mr. Frederick M. Williams, Capt. Peter Clymo, and himself, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. F. Pryor having paid for the engine and materials, it was deemed necessary to see that arrangements be made as early as possible to discharge the present liabilities, and a committee from the old adventurers was chosen for this purpose, consisting of the purser, Capt. Chas. Thomas, and Mr. Pike, and decided that on that day three weeks all liabilities be paid off.

On the business of the day being concluded, a numerous party sat down to a substantial dinner, heartily wishing Mr. Pryor every success in this his new undertaking.

HENDRE-DDU SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.

The second annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday,—Sir WM. MILMAN, Bart., in the chair.

Mr. W. T. DAVINIERE (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting.

The directors stated that, in presenting their second annual report to the shareholders, they are happy to say that their prospects continue satisfactory. A slip, which took place in June last, which for several months cut off all access from the portion of the quarry then immediately about to be worked, prevented the realisation of the hopes then entertained of the payment of a dividend at the beginning of this present year. That slip has been cleared away, an arched access to the slate has been constructed, and Sir Edward Poore reports that the works have now reached a thickness of 30 yards of good saleable slate, of itself sufficient to constitute a paying quarry. In additition to the Hendre-Ddu Quarry, the company have been enabled to acquire a lease of the Dol-w-gan, which joins it, and which, though only partially opened, is apparently of fine quality, and of great extent. Mr. Williams, the manager of the Festiniog Quarry, has lately inspected the works, at the request of the manager, and reports favourably of them. The services of Sir Edward Poore, as resident manager, have been invaluable; the directors cannot speak too highly of his ability, zeal, energy, and economy.

The report of the resident manager (Sir Edward Poore) stated that, although from unforeseen circumstances, his expectations that a dividend might be declared at the present meeting had not been realised, he could congratulate the proprietors upon the very satisfactory position the quarry has assumed, and, although with the experience of last year he did not venture to fix the date of payment of the first dividend, it could not now be long delayed. The slate now being worked from the face where the slip occurred shortly after the last meeting was small, but almost daily increasing in quantity, and of good marketable quality. Besides the clearance of this slip, a second tunnel (58 ft. below) had been driven through 399 ft. of rock, the last 90 ft. of which was of far superior quality, and would supply a sufficient quantity of slate to constitute a good paying quarry. There was, however, no doubt on the same vein they had a further thickness of 180 ft. The Dol-w-gan vein (in his opinion) would prove a most valuable acquisition to the company. The quality of the surface slate was pronounced by competent judges to be equal to the best in Wales, and the quantity, for all practical purposes, apparently unlimited. The report concluded by again congratulating the board and the shareholders on the possession of a valuable and most important property.

The report of Mr. Williams (manager of the Welsh Slate Quarry Company) stated that the plan adopted for carrying on the works was, in his opinion, the best and most economical, and, by following the mode of working arranged, he had but little doubt that it would make a paying concern.

The accounts showed cash at bankers and in hands of manager at quarries, 3396*l*. 8*s*. 3*d*.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, considered that, although the actual payment of a dividend had not been declared, the position and prospects of the undertaking were such as to justify them in believing that it would soon be in a productive condition.

Sir EDWARD POORE (the manager) explained at some length the various points of operation, and referred to the fact that the larger proportion of the capital expended had not been laid out upon the development of the property, but had been paid to the lessees. He expressed the most confident expectations with respect to the permanent success of the undertaking.

Mr. CUNINGHAM enquired if the slate produced was of an average quality?

Sir EDWARD POORE replied that the quality was equal to any sent into London.

Mr. CLARKE said it could not fail to be gratifying to the proprietors to know that no quarry—operations upon which had commenced about the same time as their own—had made more satisfactory progress towards becoming a remunerative property.

Sir E. POORE (in answer to a question) stated that, although there was a considerable quantity of slate at Hendre-Ddu, there was a much larger quantity at Dol-w-gan.

The report and accounts were received and adopted, and the retiring directors re-elected.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Sir Edward Poore, for the successful, zealous, able, and economical manner with which he had conducted the operations of the quarries.

Upon the proposition of Mr. CUNINGHAM, seconded by Colonel KENNEDY, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors.

The proceedings then terminated.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING

There has been a very large amount of business transacted during the week, not only for speculation, but for investment, which has given the Mining Share Market a very animated position. The fluctuations in many shares have been great and sudden, and in several instances without any change as regards the mines. There has been a decline in the standards for copper and tin, which may have some little influence on the price of shares, but no great decline is apprehended. WHEAL SETONS have been in good request, and at firmer prices.——WHEALS BULLER and BASSET have also been in demand.——TINCROFT, CARGOLL, COOK'S KITCHEN, EAST CARN BREA, EAST BASSET, GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS, SOUTH TOLGUS, and WEST TOLGUS have improved, and been freely dealt in.——NORTH BULLER, GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN, NORTH BASSET, WHEAL GRENVILLE, EAST GRENVILLE, and WHEAL UNION have changed hands at fair market prices.——NORTH ROSKEARS have fluctuated very much; a decline took place in consequence of a reported falling off in some important points.——SOUTH CROFTYS have been sought for at advanced rates, but shares are rather scarce.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNES have been in good request at present prices.——SITHNEY AND CARNMEALS have been enquired for at nominal prices.——BASSET AND GRYLLS and WHEAL GRYLLS continue to command high rates, and the mines reported to be looking well.——PROVIDENCE and MARGARET have also changed hands.——WHEAL TREMAYNES have been freely sought for at present quotations.——ALFRED CONSOLS have considerably advanced in consequence of the several improvements which have recently taken place.——NORTH DOWNS and NORTH TRESKERBY have been done at better prices.——NORTH CROFTYS continue to be dealt in at present quotations.——EAST ROSEWARNES have varied during the week, but left off firmer, from reported improvements in the mine, and the high opinion held in the locality.——WHEAL HARRIETTS have sustained a very heavy decline, in consequence of the 115 end falling off in value from 100*l*. per fathom to 20*l*.——EAST CARADONS have, as usual, shared largely in the transactions of the week, attended with the ordinary fluctuations.——WEST CARADONS have improved in price, and in fair request.——CARADON CONSOLS have receded from last week's quotations, although rather scarce.——LUDCOTT, MARKE VALLEY, and GONAMENA have been in good demand, and at slightly improved prices.——GLASGOW CARADONS find buyers at minimum quotations.——NORTH TRELAWNYS have been freely dealt in at low rates.——DRAKE WALLS shares have receded, and are offered at lower prices.——EAST RUSSELL, LADY BERTHA, and CREBOR have been freely dealt in, but prices have fluctuated.

WHEAL EDWARD is reported to be looking more encouraging at the shaft, the ground being easier for sinking. The 92 west is in a large and promising lode; it is full 5 feet wide, producing good stones of ore; the end is very wet, water issuing very freely. The 80 is looking more cheering for further improvement; it is now worth about 20*l*. per fm., and the stopes in the back about 12*l*. The stopes in the back and bottom of the 50 west are worth about 25*l*. per fm. The copper ore sold on Jan. 22 weighed off 179 tons, about 3 tons in excess.——OKEL TOR is reported to have improved, which will prove gratifying to those who purchased the shares at the late advanced price, under an assurance that a dividend was to have been paid at the last meeting. Probably the discovery (if any) has exuded in time for some fresh movement in the shares.

EAST CARADON: The caunter has slightly fallen off in some points, but improved in others, while, on the aggregate, the report furnished this week gives a greater value on the whole. The 50 east is worth 90*l*. per fathom; the 60 east, 20*l*.; 70 east, 30*l*.; and the 70 west, 40*l*. The new lode, 60 east, 25*l*.; 70 east, from 50*l*. to 55*l*.; and west, 20*l*. per fathom; Fawcett's lode, 7*l*. The winze continues worth 35*l*. per fathom.——At GONAMENA meeting, on Jan. 29, the accounts showed a credit balance of 178*l*. 13*s*. 2*d*., and a call of 2*s*. 6*d*. per share was made. The report is of a very encouraging character, the several lodes opening up very promising for future returns.——At CRADDOCK MOOR meeting, on Jan. 29, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1236*l*. 4*s*. 11*d*., giving a profit of about 64*l*. for the two months' working. The sale of copper ores for the next two months will be about 320 tons.

WHEAL SICILY: This sett was sold on Tuesday last by an order from the Stannary Court, when the whole, including lease, machinery, &c., realised 450*l*. An objection was made by the lord's agent against the power of the Court to dispose of the lease without the sanction of the lord.

NORTH JANE: An improvement is reported to have taken place in Kerr's shaft, the lode being now 4½ feet wide, and worth 12*l*. per fm. The tribute pitches in the back of the 20 have also improved.——GREAT TREGUNE is represented to have improved in the 92, west of Hobler's shaft. The lode is 5½ feet wide; in the north part there is a leader of copper ore worth at least 10*l*. per fm., and from present indications there is every reason to expect a further and greater improvement, the water issuing strongly from the end. The winze in the bottom of the 80 will be resumed shortly in a lode of similar value as soon as the water is drained. There are other indications presented, which render the present operations a matter of deep interest.——EAST TRESKERBY is reported to be looking better. The winze sinking below the 40 east is improved, and from the appearances presented there is a general improvement anticipated.

WHEAL TREMAYNE: The lode at the shaft is looking more promising for tin. Allen's branch continues highly productive, and opening out a long run of excellent tin ground. The 123 east is worth full 26*l*. per fm.; the 113 east is worth 20*l*.; the stopes in back and bottom will average 12*l*. per fm. There are several other points which hold out considerable promise, and, from the indications presented, there is every reason to believe that this mine will resume its position in the Dividend List.

CARNYORTH is reported to have very much improved at the shaft, which is now in course of sinking below the 100. There is a good lode for tin, which is improving in depth. Other points are looking better: indeed, the mine has very much improved throughout.

At GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE quarterly account a dividend of 15*s*. per share was declared, and the mine is reported to be looking remarkably well. Several improvements have been advised.——At SOUTH TOLGUS account, Jan. 27, the accounts showed a loss of 32*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*. on the two months, but the mine is reported to have improved, and likely to alter the position of the accounts at the next meeting.——WHEAL SETON: A correspondent, writing from the locality, expresses his astonishment at the fluctuations which are reported to have taken place in the London market, as the mine throughout fully maintains its generally improved prospects; whilst in several important points there are great indications of further discoveries, and that it will be a permanent dividend mine when some of its neighbours will be defunct. The price of shares and firmness of local holders he considers the safest guarantee as to the stability of the mine.

NORTH ROSKEAR is represented to be looking remarkably well in most of the chief points of operation. The 184 west is valued at 60*l*. per fm., and the winze below the same level 50*l*. per fathom, and likely to further improve. The winze below the 174 is worth 70*l*. per fm. Two stopes in back of the 184, east of Pearce's shaft, are valued respectively 50*l*. and 25*l*. per fm. The 140 west, on Reeve's lode, 35*l*. per fathom. Some other places have also improved.

WHEAL HARRIETT: The lode in the 115 end east has fallen off, being more compressed, but may open out after a few fathoms driving; at present it is only worth 20*l*. per fm. for tin; a few days before it was valued at 100*l*., and the stope below the 100 was valued at the same amount. Alexander's lode continues to look very encouraging.——EAST ROSEWARNE is reported to hold out considerable prospects, indicative of becoming a productive and profitable mine. The lode generally is small in the upper levels, and opening out larger in depth, but the ore is of a rich quality. The 55 west is looking more promising for improvement; the present end is valued at 12*l*. per fm. The stope in the back, for a few fathoms, was worth 50*l*. per fathom, but now about 35*l*. The 55 east has not yet passed the "horse." The lode in the winze below is worth 15*l*. The winze below the 43 west is nearly down to the 55, and worth full 16*l*. The 65, both east and west, is very much improved in appearance, and a discovery of importance expected. By reports received this day (Friday) some important discovery has been made (as extensive buying orders have been received from the locality) which more than confirms the special report.

ALFRED CONSOLS continue to hold out very considerable encouragement from the discoveries recently made; and although the pitch in the back of the 111 fm. level is a valuable acquisition, it is not the chief feature to which attention is mainly drawn. The great object appears to be in the Orchard lode, recently opened on about 5 fathoms under the surface, carrying good stones of copper ore, with a matrix indicative of great results in depth. This lode is in virgin ground in both Alfred Consols and Great Wheal Alfred, running parallel with the main lodes which have proved so productive in both mines, the development of which is looked for with deep interest and anticipation. The lode in the 111 has slightly fallen off in value, but the other discoveries are reported to maintain their value and importance.

WENDRON CONSOLS: At Bal Dees some disappointment had taken place, where a large amount has been expended; but during the last month a very considerable improvement has taken place, where they are opening out some good tribute ground. At Bishop's shaft they have a good lode in the bottom, and the 42, 52, and 62 fm. levels have laid open an extensive run of rich tinny ground, which is being taken away at low tributes. Hill's shaft is likely to improve, so that the future prospects altogether are highly encouraging.——EAST WHEAL LOVELL: It is gratifying to learn that the prospects of this mine are so encouraging, and that the shareholders are likely to be well remunerated for their forbearance and steady prosecution of the works through years of difficulties. The lode in the shaft, which is down 7½ fms. below the 17, is worth 40*l*. per fathom for tin; and the prospects generally have very much improved.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The Market has not been quite so active as for the past few months, and prices are somewhat lower. A decline of 9*l*. per ton having taken place in the price of fine copper, the standard for copper ore has declined in sympathy with it. No doubt advantage will be taken of this decline by some parties to induce *bona fide* holders of stock to sell; I would, however, beg to notice that prices have already responded to the decline that has taken place in the price of ore to a greater extent than the decline justifies. The advice I would offer to my readers, under the present circumstance, is not to sell, as the present depression is only of a temporary character, and in a few weeks the metal market will recover itself again. In the event of any further depression in the price of shares purchases should be made. The report from EAST CARADON this week is of a most satisfactory character. While I do not approve of the inspection of the mine being limited to one day in a month, it is quite apparent that this regulation has had a beneficial effect in one instance—viz.: the putting a stop to a great extent to a species of gambling that was being carried on to a fearful extent in the dealings in these shares. The market for them has now become comparatively steady, with a preponderance of buyers generally. Fluctuations have taken place in WHEAL HARRIETT, owing to a falling off in the value of the lode in the 115. The Mining Market is composed of a fitful class of men, who act very impulsively. The public who invest, or even speculate, in mines will do well to follow the dictates of reason and common sense in such spasmodic panics. For next to the imprudence of buying upon an inflated market, is that of selling in a senseless panic, such as we have recently witnessed in Wheal Harriett shares. Probably ere this is in print the lode in the 115 fm. level may have become as valuable as ever. It will be remembered that this falling off in the lode does not interfere with the calculations of the agent, in which he promises 500*l*. per month profit, and this calculation is nearly borne out by the greatest

reputed authorities in Cornwall—viz., Charles Thomas and Son. EAST POOL is steadily improving, and promises to be a very great property. The dividends will increase gradually; already they are 7*l.* per share bi-monthly. Adjoining this mine is a property comparatively unknown—viz., Wheal Agar. The splendid lode from which the large returns are being made from East Pool passes through Wheal Agar sett, and is now being worked at a very short distance from its boundary. On Wheal Agar there are steam-engines and all necessary machinery for working a great mine, and there is every probability of its being a very valuable property, and the shares are still selling at a discount. ILLOGAN MINES have been in good request during the week. There is everything in this property to recommend it to the *bona fide* investor—viz., locality the best in Cornwall, management both in Cornwall and London of the most indisputable kind, and the price of the shares exceedingly reasonable; therefore, on the real *bona fides* of the concern I recommend it to the notice of anyone who is willing to invest in mining property. At ROSEWARNE CONSOLS there are good indications of a speedy improvement. The shares at the present time are ridiculously low, and capable of a great rise. WORVAS DOWNS should also command attention, and will do so ere long. Situated in the finest tin district in Cornwall, with the Providence and other well-known lodes traversing the sett, the entirety of the mine is selling at less than 7000*l.*, or 6¼ to 7 per share, while it contains very great chances of becoming equally as rich as Providence and the other mines adjoining, that are selling at four or five times as much.

From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS:—The market for mining shares during the week has been very active, though prices have not been fully maintained. The fall in the price of copper, and subsequently in the standard for copper ores, has brought in numerous sellers. The adverse movement in the copper market is believed to be of an exceptional character; a rally may be looked for in this as well as in the share market. The recent advance in the price of money has brought in a plentiful supply. The demand for discount is only moderate, and the knowledge that bullion continues to be taken to the Bank has allayed those feelings of alarm that caused the rush for accommodation, and consequent advance in the rate: the tendency is now towards cheapness. The markets of the Stock Exchange have been free from animation; towards the close of the week an improvement took place, especially in railways and banks. Consols have risen about ⅛ per cent., and foreign securities, especially Greek Bonds and Spanish Passive, have risen, and been mediums for active speculation and hourly fluctuations. In the metal market the changes are a fall in copper and an advance in the price of tin. The mines chiefly dealt in during the week have been TINCROFT, EAST CARADON, DEVON GREAT CONSOLS, NORTH ROSKEAR, SOUTH CROFTY, NORTH CROFTY, WHEAL SETON, EAST CARN BREA, WHEAL UNION, COOK'S KITCHEN, EAST RUSSELL, HARRIETT, DRAKE WALLS, GRENVILLE, &c. NORTH ROSKEARS have been comparatively steady at about 50 to 53, closing firm at 50 to 52. Sinister rumours have been industriously circulated that the lode had failed, but on telegraphing to the mine they are found to be, as on former occasions, false; and similar rumours were sent about by the same inspectors who reported on EAST CARADON, and those who sold out of the latter at 33*l.* now know to their cost the truth as to "glassy granite." The official report from the mine values the lode in the 184 fm. level end at 65*l.* per fm. The winze under the 184 has just passed through a slide, and has again improved to 50*l.*; winze under the 174, 70*l.* per fm.; No. 1 stope, in the back of the 184, 50*l.*; No. 2, 40*l.* No mention is made of the tin mine, where 25 tons of that metal is returned bi-monthly, leaving a profit; nor yet of the improvement on Reeves' or Wheal Seton lode at the 140, where the end is now worth 35*l.* per fm., and the improvement in the stopes. The tin mine alone is cheap at more money than the entirety is selling for; as an investment there is no safer or sounder share amongst the Cornish mines: shares should be immediately bought. NORTH CROFTY, 4⅜, 4⅝. These shares have been driven down by the persistence of the bears, and must immediately rise; the sale of tin for the month will realise about 700*l.*, besides copper, leaving a profit. This mine has passed through a transition state, and, after having been immensely profitable from copper, is now realising profits from tin. North Crofty is one of the great future mines of Cornwall. In the same locality TINCROFT has worked its way unobtrusively to the first rank in profitable Cornish mines, and has a brilliant and lasting future in store; shares are well worth attention at 15½ to 16, and will pay excellent dividends, with every prospect of a greatly enhanced market value for shares. The richest courses of tin in Cook's Kitchen are worked into Tincroft Mine; in this part of Tincroft there is a course of tin for 50 fms. high; returns can be increased at pleasure, but the mine is worked on the soundest principles. COOK'S KITCHEN have risen to 33, buyers, and in demand. WHEAL SETONS have been driven down to 220*l.*, closing at 220*l.* to 230*l.* The bottom of the mine is looking well; shares are cheap. HARRIETTS have been largely dealt in; shares rose to 6*l.* in the early part of the week, but fell to 4*l.* on the announcement of a falling off in the lode in the 115 fm. level, but they subsequently rallied to 4½, 5, closing at 4⅝, 4¾. EAST RUSSELLS have been dealt in largely, closing at 5¼, 5¾. EAST ROSEWARNE, 3⅛ to 3⅜. BRYN GWIOGS have found buyers at 34, 36; and LONG RAKES at 17 to 18. Both mines are looking well. EAST CARN BREA, 11 to 11½. The middle lode is looking better than for some time past; the 60 west is worth 3 tons of rich quality ore; the winze sinking below the 50, 1 ton; winze sinking below the 50 on new lode, 1¼ ton; 50 west on south lode, 1 ton. The new lode will be cut at the 60 cross-cut shortly; there are other points of importance nearly reached. WHEAL UNION, 5⅜, 5⅝. This mine is opening up a great success, and can hardly fail ere long to take a leading position amongst the western mines. SOUTH CARN BREA, 2⅜, 2⅝. This mine is doing better. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS rose to 7*l.*, buyers; the rise has not been fully maintained, closing at 6¾, 7. The sinking of Lyle's shaft has been resumed in a course of tin worth 80*l.* per fm.; the tin lode has been cut in the 125 fm. level; the copper department is also looking better. TOLCARNES enquired for, but are scarce. The mine is under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, is conducted on the best principles of Cornish mining, and is likely to reward its proprietary.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—The directors have received the following report by telegram:—Produce, eleven days of December (second division), 13,444 oits.; yield, 7·037 oits. per ton. All going on steadily.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—The directors have received, per telegram, from Suez, the following advices in anticipation of the Australian mail from their resident director, Mr. Bland, at Melbourne, giving the result of the operations of the month of November last:—Quantity of quartz crushed, 2696 tons; yield per ton, 13 dwts. 15 grs. of gold; receipts, 3050*l.*; expenditure, 1660*l.*; profit, 1390*l.*; remittance, 1500*l.*

CLARENDON CONSOLS.—In consequence of the death of Capt. Josiah Martin, no mining report has been received from Stamford Hill Mines by the last West India Packet. On Dec. 22 last Capt. Martin informed the board that the boiler had sprung a leak, owing to the carelessness of the engineman allowing the water to run short, adding—"We shall set it right in five or six hours, but the engine must stop 36 hours, in order to allow the boiler to cool, so that we can get into it to work." From advices just received, dated Jan. 7, it appears from his anxiety to push on the work, Capt. Martin did not allow sufficient time for the boiler to cool, but got into it at "a heat almost unbearable," coming out in a profuse perspiration, whilst a cold north wind was blowing. The cold struck inwardly, and brought on a severe attack of the kidneys—fever of a typhoid form supervened, and on Dec. 31 he sank under the attack. Everything that medical skill and attention could do was done. In the death of Capt. Martin the company have lost a most zealous, energetic, and valuable servant.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA.—Santa Ana Mines, for the month of September, cost $2162; returns, $12,601. Marmato Mines, for the months of June, July, August, September, and October, cost $15,577; returns, $[illegible]556.—Santa Ana: Captain Ridington, in his report for November, writes:—"There is no alteration in the Santa Ana lode. It is continuing the regular character in quality and hardness in all the stations. Powder has been so scarce with us that several stations have not been properly prosecuted. Although the development of the mine has not been carried on as fast as I could wish, last month the men have been employed about the more necessary work for the future prosperity of the mine. The recently-arrived Englishmen have had bargains set to them as far as it is practicable."

CAPULA.—Dec. 22: Our stope in the adit level has advanced eastward on the San José vein about 6 varas; in the first three of these some 7 or 8 cargas of good ore were broken; it is now in a disordered state, but from a branch dropping into it about 4 varas further east, I have hopes we shall again soon meet with good ore. We are preparing for driving westward on this vein at this level, and from the stope necessary to square the ground for that purpose we have broken about 12 cargas of excellent ore; the branch carrying on in this end is about ⅛ vara wide, but subject to many variations in a short distance. The character of this lode is evidently more than ordinarily variable, but from the excellent quality of its ore, and from the fact of the vein being seldom for any distance entirely without it, I consider it a valuable adjunct to the mine, and shall open ground on it, east and west, in the level of San Frintoso, about 20 varas above, so soon as we are prepared to move the stuff. In the level of San Enrique, east on the main lode, we have driven since Oct. 25 last 6·95 varas, at $35 per vara, and I am glad to say the end has presented a gradually improving appearance since then; during the past week, something more than 2 cargas of fair quality ore were broken, and appearances for the future at this point look favourable. The level of La Esperanza, west on the same vein, has advanced 5·75 varas, at $50 per vara, since the same date; this end is still poor, though we occasionally meet with a stone or spot of very rich ore upon it.

PACHUCA.—Dec. 20: The water in the shaft at Santa Elina had fallen off very much, and the men were able to sink a vara weekly on a very promising lode of hard quartz, with blue spots of ore and some native silver; but, unfortunately, more water broke in from the south side of San Jorge level, which prevented the sinking for some time, but in a few days I trust we shall be able to resume it. In San Jorge level east we have met with several lodes, direction from 30° to 35° north of east, all letting out water from the south. The water is still 2 varas above the bottom of Los Animas winze; I have had it drawn out, but it rises again to the same level. In the cross-cut north from San Juan end we have met with a branch of quartz and jabones, and yesterday they cut into some very hard quartz, which I consider to be the Viscaina, which was hove by the caunter lodes. In the cross-cut at San Luis the ground is still very hard; we have met with several lodes and branches, some with a great deal of bronce but not one with an underlie south, as the Viscaina has got.

LINARES.—Jan. 17: West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: The 95, west of Delgada's winze, is worth 2¼ tons per fathom; lode of a very promising character. The ground in the 85, west of Marin's winze, is hard for driving. There is no change to notice in the 61, east of Isidora's winze. The 61, west of Roble's winze, is worth 3 tons per fathom; the lode has much improved of late. The 51, west of Toberneta's winze, is worth 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the 41, west of Crosby's shaft, is small and poor. The ground in the 31, west of Victoria shaft, is hard for driving, and the lode small. The same level east is worth ½ ton per fathom.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 85, east of Vidal's winze, is still very wide, but does not contain lead enough to value. The same level, east of Thorne's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fathom; lode of a highly promising character. The 85, east of cross-cut, is worth ½ ton per fathom; lode small, consisting of gossan and lead. The lode in the 75, east of Sanche's cross-cut, is very wide, composed almost entirely of calcareous spar.—North Lode: We have commenced driving the 85, east of Taylor's shaft; the lode is small and poor. The lode in the 75, east of Nichola's winze, is looking more promising than for some time past. —Shafts and Winzes: Field's shaft is worth 2¼ tons per fathom; lode of a highly productive character. Shaw's shaft is worth 1¼ ton per fathom; the lode is very kindly. Gabriel winze is worth 1 ton per fathom; lode large, spotted with lead. Ortega's winze is worth 1 ton per fathom. Patricio's winze is worth 2¼ tons per fathom; this winze is going down in a valuable piece of ground. Rendon's winze is worth 2 tons per fm.; lode large, and of a very promising appearance. Santana's winze is worth 1 ton per fathom; the lode is small, and ground hard for sinking. Jaime's winze is worth ½ ton per fathom.

FORTUNA.—Jan. 17: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 100, east of Clavel sump-winze, is worth 4½ tons per fathom; lode very wide and strong. The same level west is worth 1 ton per fm. The 90, west of O'Shea's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm. The ground in the 80, west of Saez winze, is very hard for driving. The 70, west of Duarte's winze, is worth 3 tons per fm.; this level continues to open a splendid run of ore ground. The 55, west of Castano's winze, is worth 1¼ ton per fm.; the lode has been disarranged by a cross-joint, but is improving again rapidly.—East of Engine-shaft: The 55, east of Moron's winze, is passing through a piece of disturbed ground, and, being near the main cross-course, is not likely to improve for some time to come. The same level, west of Kennedy's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fathom; the lode is looking very kindly indeed in this level. The lode in the same level, east of Ball's winze, is large, containing spots of lead, but not enough to value. The lode in the 45, east of Muno's winze, is very small, and the ground hard for driving.—Shafts and Winzes: The men are making good progress in sinking Addis shaft. Lownde's shaft is worth 2 tons per fm. Guillermo's winze is worth 3 tons per fm.; this winze will be holed to the 70 in a few days, laying open a splendid run of ground. Zamora's winze will be holed to the 90 in a few days. The ground is very hard and wet in Santana's winze. The lode in Salvador's winze has declined in value since our last report. The lode in Jose winze is very small, and the ground hard for sinking.—Los Salidos Mine: The 75, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm. The 65, west of Gea's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode, although rather small, is of a promising appearance. The 55, west of Buenos Amigo's shaft, is worth 3 tons per fm.; lode very much improved during the past week. The 45, west of Garrido's winze, is worth 2¼ tons per fm.—East of Engine-shaft: The 75, east of Gregario's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The 65, east of Romera's winze, is also worth 1 ton per fathom. The 55, east of Gine's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm.; this end is still opening two compact and productive branches of lead. The lode in the 45, east of San Miguel shaft, is somewhat improved, but does not contain lead enough to value.—Shafts and Winzes: San Carlos shaft is worth 2¼ tons per fm. Ortega's winze is worth 1½ ton per fm.; lode of an open and kindly appearance. Alcaide's winze is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode small, and the ground hard for sinking. The lode in Joaquin's winze continues small and unproductive. Baldez winze is worth 2¼ tons per fm.; lode very much improved, notwithstanding its rapid underlie. Parra's winze is worth ¾ ton per fm.; the lode in this winze has also improved.

EAST KONGSBERG.—D. T. Macdonald, Jan. 16: Sundse: The vein in South Sundse is now giving native silver in the bottom stopes east of gesink, and also in the 5 fm. level driving from west end of gesink. In North Sundse no change to notice.—Ramsrud: The south vein still appears very kindly and hopeful. This week it has yielded a little native silver.—Pukvoerk: During the week, besides concentrating a quantity of the sligs formerly reported, we have restamped 84 tonder of the tailings from old stamping-mill; these have given 3¾ ozs. of silver by vanning, and 1½ centre slig. From the nature of the tailings we could not expect them to yield much silver by vanning, but we will catch it in the slig. If you look at the smelting-house table of prices, which I believe you have in your office, you will see that sligs of a lower gehalt than 2 lods per centner will not pay for sending to the smelting-house. We will concentrate all our sligs to at least 5 or 6 lod per centner before disposing of them. By concentrating the 80 centner ring slig, No. 4 at present unsaleable, to 10 centner, we bring up the gehalt from ½ to 4 lods per centner, and in that state it will be worth 12 spd.

— D. T. Macdonald, Jan. 22: South Sundse: The vein in the flitoit, to west from bottom of gesink (or shaft), is giving rich scheiderts; the same vein, in bottom stope, is also giving a little scheiderts, while in stopes 3 and 4 it is unproductive.—North Sundse: Several veins have been intersected, but they have been devoid of mineral. The 10¼ lagter level east has been driven 0·37 lagter on course of the veins; these veins are at present poor.—South Ramsrud: The vein still continues large and hopeful; it has occasionally given a little native silver during the last month.—North Ramsrud: The vein as we come nearer the fahlbaand is showing more mineral, zinc and blende being the principal.—Neus Gluck: The vein in the east mine is poor; we propose to suspend the two stopes, and continue sinking in the meantime.—Pukvoerk: During the week 84 tonder of the tailings have been passed through the stamps, which have yielded 2⅝ ozs. of native silver, and 3 centners of slig. The slig added to stock last week gave the following results, by assay:—Godtslig No. 3, 6½ lods per centner, and ringslig No. 4, 1⅞ lod per centner. I hope to make an improvement in the process of dressing the tailings, by which a greater quantity can be passed through at less cost than by the present system.

RAMSAY LEAD MINE (Canada).—I have been engaged in the capacity of underground mining captain from the commencement of the Ramsay Lead Mine. I beg to hand you a few brief remarks on the progress of the mine, which is situated on Lot 3 in 6th Range of Ramsay, and about 1 mile from Carleton-place Railroad Station, C.W. First, I shall mention the commencement on the surface; and lastly, the progress. On June 28, 1858, we commenced with a few men to sink costeaning pits, according to mining custom, to discover the lode between its walls, and to detect the product, largeness, and continuation of its bearings. In removing the soil from the top or back of the lode, lumps of pure prill lead were found in abundance, and as the pits were sunk down into the solid ledges, so that the lode could be seen between its walls, here large masses (over 100 lbs.) of pure prill of 80 per cent. were mined out; some of these specimens Sir W. E. Logan exhibited at the International Exhibition. A shaft was sunk 25 feet deep, and 75 fms. of ground worked in driving levels and stoping, which yielded 26 tons of 80 per cent. ore. The breadth of the lode is from 2½ to 5 feet; the bunches of lead ore are in some places from 8 inches to 2 feet thick; the lode is composed of calc-spar, gossan, and horses of wall rock, with well-defined walls; its bearings are north-west and south-east, and underlie to the north-east about 1 foot in a fathom; in sinking the shaft a crevice in the lode, at the bottom of the shaft, was met with, and a considerable spring of water was cut; in consequence of this, and the winter setting in, it was thought advisable to suspend the works for a short time. In the summer of 1859, an engine-house, blacksmith's shop, four dwelling-houses, and a smelting-furnace, flue, and stack were put up to reduce the ore, and a 10-horse power engine purchased and put up in the engine-house, the engine to be used to give blast to the furnace and pump water to dry the shaft; but at the depth of 35 feet the spring of water increased in the shaft, and overpowered the small engine, so as to put a stop to the sinking of the shaft. About 10 tons of 80 per cent. ore were raised, which make in all 36 tons of 80 per cent. lead ore taken out the shaft, being only 35 feet deep, and, as I have stated, the small engine overpowered and the works suspended. In the spring of 1861 I was engaged by you in the capacity of underground captain, and Mr. E. Banfield your director and engineer. He erected an engine of 50-horse power; it is now completed, all in good order, with a new crusher and calcining furnace, so that everything now is nearly completed. While the engine was in course of erection, a few men were employed in costeaning on the surface on the bearing or course of the lode; the costeanings, or surface openings, were of a very encouraging nature; in removing the soil from the top or back which covered the lode lumps of pure lead were found in abundance, likewise on the surface stopes real good bunches of lead were met with. There was new caunter lode discovered about 105 fms. south-east from the engine-shaft; this lode joins the main at an angle of about 20°, its course being nearly north-north-east and south-south-west. At the junction of the two lodes a shaft has been sunk in the sandstone to the depth of 21 feet, and in the excavation of the shaft, in which the united lodes have a breadth of 10 feet, there have been obtained about 7 tons of ore from this working. The plan which Mr. Banfield has furnished to you will show the openings and works that have been excavated on the main lode; likewise what has been done on the caunter lode; there was a trial pit sunk on the caunter lode, 7 feet deep, which yielded 2 tons of ore; similar trial pits on the caunter lode were sunk, and the lode yielded fine lumps of lead ore. The engine-shaft on the main lode is down to the depth of 37 feet; the lode at the bottom is kindly, and promising to yield good bunches of lead ore, and is composed of calc-spar, with a large quantity of mundic, lead, zinc, gossan, and horses of wall rock. I am of opinion that the Ramsay lead lode will eventually turn out good in depth. Richard Oatey, my father, is the oldest Cornish miner in America, and was at the mine when it was opened in 1858 and in 1859: he is of opinion that the Ramsay lead lode is a strong and powerful mineral lode, and one which will run down to an unknown depth; it is the opinion of all who have visited the mine, of mining experience, that the lode will go down to a great depth. I may say, in conclusion, to you that the sinking of the shafts and the driving of the levels is what is wanted, so to open the mine as to prove its mineral value and its durability.—JOHNSON OATEY.

LUSITANIAN.—Jan. 24: Palhal Mine—Basto's Lode: The lode in the 70, east of Taylor's shaft, is 6 feet wide, worth 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in the same level west is 4½ feet wide, worth 2 tons per fathom. In the 60, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom; this level has the slide lode in it, as well as Basto's. In the 50, west of the same shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 38 fathom level, we are driving west of the slide lode, on a branch which we suppose to be Basto's lode, as seen in the levels above, but so far it is very small. In the rise above the 28, against Perez' shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz and flookan. In the 18, west of Abel's winze, the lode is 6 inches wide, being of the same nature as the one last mentioned. In the 8 fm. level, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the adit level, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is disordered by a course of ground coming in contact with it, rendering it unproductive. The lode in the 60, east of River shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fm. We have begun to drive a cross-cut at the 60 fm. level, south from Basto's lode, to cut the Mill lode; we expect the distance will not exceed 3 fathoms. The lode in Norte's winze, sinking below the 38, is worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in Pennes's winze, below the 50, is 2 feet wide, composed of flookan. In the stopes, No. 2, above the 50, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the stopes, No. 3, above the adit level, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes, No. 4, above the 38 fm. level, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes, No. 7, above the 60, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the stope, No. 9, above the 60, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes, No. 10, above the 60, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes, No. 12, also above the 60, the lode is worth 2½ tons per fathom. In the stopes, No. 16, above the 38, the lode is worth ¾ ton per fathom.—Mill Lode: In the stopes, No. 6, above the 50, the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom. In the stopes, No. 15, above the 38, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes, No. 11, below the 38, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom.—Great Caunter Lode: The lode in the 40, west of Oak shaft, is 6 inches wide, composed of flookan, spotted with lead, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 30, east of Martinez' winze, is 3 feet wide, containing spots of lead. In the stopes, No. 13, above the 40, the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes, No. 14, above the 30, the lode is also worth 1 ton per fathom. In the stopes, No. 5, below the 20, east of Martinez' winze, the lode is worth ½ ton per fathom.—Slide Lode: The lode in the 28, west of the Mill lode, is 1½ foot wide, composed of flookan and quartz.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the incline shaft, below the 20, is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, blende, and lead, worth 1 ton of lead per fathom.

NORTH CROFTY has sold this year 86 tons 12 cwts. 3 qrs. 3 lbs. of tin for 5927*l.* 19s. 4d.; copper ores, 506 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs., for 1980*l.* 17s. 11d. This mine has recently changed its character in the deep levels, both east and west. The 170, west of engine-shaft, is very much improved, and during the last four months good tribute ground has been driven through; and as soon as Petherick's shaft is bored, which it probably will be in about two months, a better position for working will be accomplished, and the backs of the 170 will then be available for stoping. The same level east of the engine-shaft is also improved in appearance, and is now producing good stones of tin. The 160, east of Praed's, is getting under a good shoot of tin gone down from the level above; the 150, east of Praed's, is likewise producing tin. During the past year a considerable outlay has been made in sinking Praed's and Petherick's shafts, and draining out the deep levels, and also in clearing them and putting shafts in order for a more vigorous prosecution of the mine. Since it has been under its present management its character has been changed, much in the same manner as Dolcoath and Cooks' Kitchen before it turned out to be very productive for tin. When the present working was commenced the greatest returns were from copper, but now, as will be seen from the returns, the largest item of credit is tin. Altogether, the prospects of the mine were never of such a substantial character as they are at present, and it is calculated that a considerable increase on the returns of 1863 will be made over those of 1862.—J. Y. WATSON'S *Annual Review*.

CORNWALL MINING EXCHANGE, CAMBORNE.—This Exchange was inaugurated on November 27, 1862, when 24 gentlemen gave their names for membership, which, at the time, was considered a great success. Since that period the number has been steadily increasing, and now there are 63 members, who have all paid their subscription (21s.) in advance. It is now evident that mining speculators and dealers see the great importance of this institution; the best proof of which is, that a very large amount of business is being sent from all parts of the county (and, indeed, other counties) to the brokers connected with it. The rooms, although spacious, will soon be inadequate to the daily attendance, and it is hoped that at some early day a building will be raised commensurate with its business and importance. On Friday last the "settling" was the largest ever known here, and all went off well, without any "carrying over."—*Cornish Telegraph*, Feb. 4.

MINE ACCIDENT.—At Trevenen and Tremenheere Mine, on Jan. 28, two men were killed by falling 20 fathoms from a ladder sollar, about 6 fathoms from surface. The cause of the accident was the failure of a guide rail, against which one of the men was leaning, and in falling he pulled the other with him.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Feb. 3: The lode in the 115 west is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. The stopes in this level are improved, now worth 5 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the 103 west are also improved, yielding 5 tons per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 90 west. The stopes in this level continue to yield 4 tons per fm. There is no change in any other part of the mine. We weighed off on Friday 200 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs., and sampled (computed) 204 tons of ore.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, Feb. 4: We have commenced for the foundation of the engine house, &c., and everything connected with it is being put forward without delay.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Feb. 3: Main Lode: The lode in our stopes, west of old whim-shaft, in back of the shallow adit level, still holds its size, and produces about the same quality work for tin as when last reported. The lode in the end, driving west in this level, is still producing saving work, but no improvement for the last 6 ft. driving. The lode in the stopes, west of Viger's shaft, is still from 6 to 7 ft. wide; the lode has improved this last week. No alteration in the tribute ground since my last. Roberts' lode in the 17, going east, is still poor. I hope to send away samples this week for 5 tons of tin, as promised last week.

BRYN GWIOG.—F. Evans, Feb. 4: The 75 west will produce 1 ton per fm. The stopes below this level are in a large productive lode, working at 2*l.* 10s. and 3*l.* per ton; we are shooting down the north side, and have no north wall yet; present width 12 ft. The pitches in back of the 66 are all let at 6*l.* per ton. We have stopped the north cross-cut, to drive a level west on the flat, and open it out for pitches; the driving of the cross-cut will be resumed after this level is extended a short distance; the western side will produce 1 ton per fathom. Nothing new in the 50 west. Our sampling next Tuesday will be 60 tons of good lead ore.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—Wm. Pascoe, S. Bice, Feb. 2: The lode in the 80, east of engine shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, consisting of friable quartz, mundic, and chlorite, with black and grey copper ore—a highly promising lode. In connection with this favourable alteration in the lode, we find the ground improved; present price for driving, 3*l.* per fm. All the ore that can be broken will be carefully saved, and after opening out on the lode a fathom or two we will again send further particulars respecting it. In the 60, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is promising, and the ground favourable for driving; present price, 4*l.* 5s. per fm. We have a very favourable channel of ground in the cross-cut driving south in the 80. During the last month there has been 6 fms. 1 foot driven; the present price is 4*l.* per fm. This is less than has at any time been given since commencing to drive the cross-cut. In judging from the present appearance the mine never showed such cheering prospects as it does now.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Feb. 4: In the 50 east, on the caunter, the lode has not been taken down since last reported, then producing 1 ton of ore per fm.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Feb. 3: The ground in the 54 east, on the Menadue lode, is still very favourable, and the lode is increasing in size as we leave the point of the splice; it is now about 18 inches wide, composed of gossan and prian, and shows a very promising appearance. We have intersected a small cross-course in driving the 68 east on this lode, which has disordered it for a time. The Menadue lode appears to be getting more settled as we extend away from the influence of the cross-course in the 68 west. The engine lode in the 68 has a most promising appearance, it being about 20 inches wide, consisting of kindly fluor-spar and good yellow ore, yielding of the latter about ½ ton per fathom; this is the same in quantity as last reported on; the lode, however, seems to be opening out wider as we extend. I have, therefore, put on more men to force on this end. I find it stated in the *Mining Journal* of last week that the produce of the engine lode was 1½ ton per fathom; this is an error, it should have been ½ ton per fathom.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Feb. 3: I beg to inform you that, in consequence of not having a sufficient number of men, our progress during the past month has been slow; but I am glad to say that we have holed the air-shaft to the stope with a borer hole, and I expect to have the shaft squared down to the stope by the end of the week. This shaft has laid open a good piece of ground; the lode will average about ¾ ton of copper ore per fathom, from within 4 fms. to surface down to the bottom of the adit. If it do hold down to the next level (the 10), I believe we shall open out a good mine. The 10 east is extended from shaft 15 fms., the lode yielding good stones of ore occasionally; we have about 15 fms. more to drive to get under the air-shaft and the stopes from which we have made the returns of copper ore. Nothing has been met with in the cross-cut north as yet. The lode in the stopes in back of the adit is yielding about 1 ton per fathom. Through being short of men nothing has been done at Sanders's shaft for this month. I am at present in want of fourteen men.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, Jan. 31: During the past month the following work has been done:—The engine-shaft sunk 6 fms. 2 ft.; in the last 3 fms. sinking the part of the lode carried (2 ft. wide) has been almost solid carbonate of lime, a complete change in the composition to what it was above the slide. The water in the shaft has been so little that we have thus far sunk the shaft without a lift, but owing to a small increase of water I thought it advisable to put a lift in the shaft. This was done yesterday, and it is well we did so, as the last hole blasted in the bottom of the shaft to-day discovered a large vugh (cavity), from which there is now pouring up a stream of water sufficient to supply the lift of pumps put in the shaft yesterday, and I am of opinion that we shall very shortly find a change in the lode. The winze in bottom of the 54 has been sunk 4 fms., through a lode producing 1 ton of lead per fathom; this winze is the most spare for driving that I have seen in the mine. The 54 north, on the main lode, has been driven 3 fms. 5 ft.; the lode at present is unproductive, and spare for progress. The 54 north-west, on caunter lode, has been extended 4 fms. 1 ft.; lode 4 ft. wide, saving for dressing, and improving; we cut into the hanging wall about 3 ft., and as far as seen the joints of the rock surrounding the lode are filled with lead ores. In order to facilitate the proving of this lode, I have taken two men from the 54 north, on main lode, and put them with the two men in this level. Before extending farther on the lode I intend to cross-cut farther in the hanging ground, so as to prove the extent of the lead-bearing rock. We have stoped in back of the 54 fm. level 11½ fms., which have produced about 20 tons of lead ores. The productive ground in these stopes is extending north, and I am fully convinced that the second shoot of ore in the 42 has formed a junction with the main shoot in these stopes. In order to prove this, and facilitate further stoping, I have put the stopemen to put up a rise in the north end of the stopes, to hole to the level above. The 42 north has been extended 4 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; the vein driving on is still keeping the proper bearing and underlie of the main lode. We occasionally meet with stones of lead, but not of much value. I am of opinion that when we find this lode productive it will be of a sudden; the change will take place close to a cross-joint, or what in mining is termed a breast-head. To-day being our pay and setting, I have let the following bargains for February:—The 54 north, on the main lode, to two men, 2 fms., at 6*l.* per fm. The 54 north-west, on caunter, to four men, 4 fms., at 2*l.* 15s. per fm., and to have 3*l.* 10s. for cross-cutting 6 ft. into the hanging ground. To rise in the north end of the 54 fm. level stopes, the rise to be carried 12 feet long, taken by four men, to hole to the 42, a distance of 4 fms. 1 ft., as per lump bargain for 22*l.* The 42 north to four men, 2 fms., at 2*l.* 10s. per fm. All the wheeling in the mine to three men, for one month, at 7s. 6d. per fathom. The nine men in the shaft and the six men in the winze having to complete the same as per lump bargain will go on as formerly.

CLARA UNITED.—M. Barbery, J. Lester, Feb. 5: Llywernog: February settings: The cross-cut south of engine-shaft, in the 30, to six men, to pay all costs, including drawing, &c., 5 fms. stent, at 5*l.* 5s. per fm.—now in 18 fms. 0 ft. 9 in.; by the end of this week this cross-cut will be far enough advanced to open 1 or 2 fathoms upon the course of, and to prove, the new lode. We have now cut the plat for bearers and cistern, and are making all the progress we can to begin to sink the main shaft an additional 9 fms.—Clara's Shaft: The 32, to drive south by four men, to cut the lode, to pay all cost, including drawing, &c., at 6*l.* 10s. per fathom; it was only a branch cut and reported last week, but we expect daily to cut the lode. The winze sinking below the 20, in line to come under the boundary shaft, is suspended for the present, in consequence of a great influx of water; but this will subside as soon as the lode last referred to is cut, when the winze will be comparatively dry for sinking. We shall to-morrow sample 11 tons of lead ore. The surface operations are as usual.

CROOKHAVEN.—Capt. Thomas, Feb. 3: The engine-shaft is divided and cased from the 60 to the 70. The plat in the 70 will be finished as quick as possible, previous to sinking for a new lift to the 80, and I have no doubt before that point is reached our anticipations will be realised. I have set four men to drive north from the engine-shaft, in the 70; this will test the true character of the ground, which I have no doubt will give satisfactory results. We shall resume the sinking of the shaft in a short time, and everything is being done to push on the works with all speed.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Seymour, Feb. 4: The new shaft has been sunk 9 feet, making it now 8 fms. 2 feet deep; the ground in the bottom is quite soft, and congenial for copper; the shallow adit is nearly home to the shaft. I was engaged the whole of Thursday in tracing the lodes, to ascertain their true bearings: I find that the D lode is 32° north of west and south of east; the Strawberry lode, 45°; Curtis's lode, 40°—this lode crosses the Strawberry lode in our sett, and is only 44 fms. north of our shaft at surface, and underlying south 2 feet in a fathom; this lode has produced something like 200,000*l.* worth of copper above the 47 fm. level, and it is said that the ore is dipping towards our sett, which, when we take into consideration that the slide between the two setts is dipping west and the elvan course is inclining the same way, we may naturally suppose the larger deposits of copper will follow. All other operations are progressing as fast as the weather will permit.

— W. Paul, Jan. 29: Not having anything particular to attend to yesterday, I drove over to Crowan Consols, where I found Captain Seymour very busily engaged with the men in the various operations on the mine. On my arrival he at once commenced to tell me the why and the wherefore of everything. In the first place he pointed out the boundary of the sett, the direction of the lodes, their number, the old engine-shaft, its bad position for extensive operations, the new engine-shaft, the foundation of engine-house, new smiths' shops, carpenters' shop, sawpit, storehouse, and small office, &c. After going over the whole, and giving it most mature consideration, I came to the conclusion that Captain Seymour is entitled to the credit of the directors for what he has so far done, and in the short time. The old engine-shaft is in the middle of the valley, and only 12 or 15 fms. from the boundary. The levels have been extended a short distance into Wheal Curtis, but there being a flookan beyond, there is nothing to fear to build an engine-house in the valley. The foundation would have to go deep, and the house would have to be built high, in order to be able to raise the shaft up to give advantage for the discharge of stuff, and for the ore-floors. The new engine-shaft is to the north of the lode, and the lode inclining south in going down; this, at first view, would appear to be wrong, but when you take into account that the lode underlies south only 6 in. in 6 ft. (and this, by the way, I need only to remind you is a very favourable indication as to the productiveness of the lode), and there are other lodes to the north, all underlying south, and a beautiful elvan course, which has but just gone through the engine-shaft, underlying part north. Such an elvan course intersecting lodes never fails of increasing their productiveness. The engine-shaft is now being sunk in a beautiful soft clay-slate. The foundation for the engine-house is nearly completed: the position of the engine will be excellent for coals being taken to it; indeed, all kinds of materials will be brought into the mine above, where they will be used, which will be found of great advantage in getting heavy parts of the machinery to their places. The sett is extensive in length and width. Some of the lodes are parallel with each other to the north, and are falling in obliquely. The mines to the north and south, in similar strata, have yielded immense profits to adventurers. There is a rich little pile of ores at the surface, raised by tributers—more than 1 ton, I should think. The gossan from the back of the lode is of the finest description. I must tell you I am pleasingly disappointed with the appearances and prospects of Crowan Consols, and if you have not allotted all your shares, please set down 10 to my name, and when you have done so I will pay you the calls on them.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Feb. 5: Walker's shaftmen have completed the cutting of the plat in the killas at the 90, but we have not yet commenced taking down any of the lode. We shall now commence to drive the 90, west of the above-named shaft, with all possible dispatch, in order to reach the tin ground gone down below the 75. There has not been any lode taken down in the 75 west since our last report, in consequence of the men being engaged in driving in the killas under the lode.

CWMBRANE.—Feb. 5: In the 30 west, on Thomas's, lode 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. In the 20 north we are cross-cut to cut Tom's lode, and have about 6 ft. to cut. The 10 north, on Tom's lode, is 3 feet wide, and a very kindly lode, producing good stones of lead. The rise in back of this level will produce 6 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes north of rise will produce 6 cwts. per fm. Floyd's stopes, in back of the 10,

will produce 7 cwts. of lead per fm. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine. We have delivered to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., 18 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs., at 12*l*. 10*s*. per ton.

CWMHEISIAN (Gold).—Capt. Williams, Feb. 2: Our progress in sinking for the month of January is 10 ft. 8 in., this being re-set to six miners and three labourers for the month of February, at 380*s*. per fathom. The water has greatly increased. No other change to mention.—Waterfall Level: Our progress in driving is 27 ft. 4 in. This I have re-set to six miners, at 130*s*. per fathom. I am glad to report a change for the better, the lode showing more quartz and galena.—Surface: Mr. Mitchell's machine is nearly completed. Mr. Moshiemer's machine will be all on the mine to-morrow.

DALE.—R. Niness, Jan. 30: The shaft is down 70 fathoms from surface, which has been sunk to that depth with buckets, and I was in hopes that we might be able to communicate it with the Pipe vein on that principle, but the water became too powerful for that mode, inasmuch that it prevented us from sinking with anything like reasonable speed, and I saw no alternative but to suspend the sinking altogether, and to put in pitwork, to be worked by connecting-rods with the large engine, the completion of which we are now busily engaged in, and towards which the following work has been done:—Cistern-plat and bearer-hitches cut in the 66, cistern-plat and bearer-hitches cut in the 33, hitches for catches for the main rod, also hitches for stays for the same; cleared out foundations for two bob-stands, or loadings, one of which is completed, and the other we are now going on with, as well as preparing the wood and ironwork for bobs and rods. I assure you that everything is being pushed on as fast as possible, and I trust the weather will continue favourable, so as it may be completed without any delay.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Feb. 3: In the stope in the back of the deep adit level the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fm. At William and Mary, the lode in the 22 west is much the same as last reported. In the stope west of rise in the back of the level the lode is producing from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. In the engine-shaft we continue sinking by the side of the lode. In the 22 west the north lode is looking very promising, and worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 10 are producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 12, west of water-wheel shaft, the lode is of a very promising character, and producing some native or malleable copper.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Stephens, Feb. 4: In the end at the 55 west we are still driving on the north side of the lode, and shall continue doing so until the latter part of the week, when we intend cutting through it. The eastern end is the same as it has been for some past. The shaft is nearly 14 fms. below the 55.

DRAKE WALLS.—Thos. Gregory, Feb. 4: We have this day communicated the 80, west of Betteley's, to the machine shaft; we shall now commence to stope both east and west of machine shaft, in a good lode, worth 20*l*. per fm. We have not as yet intersected the copper lode in No. 2 cross-cut; the end is wet, and we have passed through some veins of copper ore, and we think the lode is not far ahead. In continuing the stope below the 70, towards Brenton's shaft, for the purpose of draining the 70 plat, we find a good lode going below the old workings. We have no other change to notice.

— E. Betteley, Purser: There is not any improvement in the copper lode, as our cross-cut is not yet out far enough. The 80, west of Betteley's shaft, is looking well for tin, and also the bottom of the 70, between machine and Brenton's shafts.

DULTA.—J. Martyn, Feb. 3: We have beautiful ground in the bottom, both north and south, with every appearance of tin. We are now casing and dividing the shaft. We have cut three more branches, all carrying tin. There are 5 fms. to drive to cut Dyer's lode, which in the 20, going east, is much improved. Skimmen's lode is much improved, 6 ft. wide, saving work for tin. We are driving west on Snell's lode, which is disordered by cross-branches; this will prove Snell's and cross-cut Richard's lode, where we found so many solid stones of tin; we have this week found another stone, all but solid tin. In about a month we shall cut this lode, and hope to find it equally good in the bottom as we have hitherto found it. The mine has much improved since Capt. Angove was here. The dressing-floors are progressing, and we expect the capstan for the round buddle and other things to be on the mine this week.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, W. Arthur, Feb. 4: The south lode in the 80, west of engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, blende, and a little mundic. The 80 cross-cut, north of the above shaft, is driving with all dispatch; we have about 6 fms. more to cut the north lode. The south lode, in the 70 west, is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, with a little blende. The 50 cross-cut south is progressing favourably towards the south lodes. The north lode in the 15, east of Orchard shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of peach, soft spar, and mundic, with occasional stones of ore. No change in any other part of the mine.

EAST BRONFLOYD.—C. Williams, Feb. 4: The lode in the stope, west of engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 22 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the east end I have placed the men to stope the back of the level, where I find the lode very wide, as well as rich in metal, being composed of slate, spar, jack, and silver-lead ore, worth of the latter 21 cwts. per cubic fathom, and likely to improve in value. I resumed sinking the engine-shaft on Monday, and the men are making good progress. We have cross-cut north in the bottom of the engine-shaft 10 ft.; the lode for the whole width is looking exceedingly well, and producing 1 ton of ore per cubic fathom. The dressing is progressing favourably, and the machinery is working well.

EAST BROOKWOOD.—W. V. Williams, Feb. 5: Last Saturday being our setting and pay day, I set the east and west ends to drive on the course of the newly-discovered lode at the 10; in my next I shall be able to say how many tons per fathom, the probable worth, &c. We are prepairing floors for dressing operations.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, Feb. 4: Caunter Lode: The 50 east is worth 90*l*. per fathom; the 60 east, 20*l*.; the 70 east, 30*l*.; the 70 west, 40*l*. per fm.—New Lode: The 60 east is worth 25*l*. per fm.; the 70 east, from 50*l*. to 55*l*.; the 70 west, 20*l*. per fathom.—Fawcett's: The 60 east is worth 7*l*. per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, Feb. 4: In the 60, west of the cross-cut, the middle lode is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 60 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore, but not to value. In the winze sinking below the 50 the middle lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 50 the new lode is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 50 west the south lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom.

EAST CLOGAU (Gold).—K. Roberts, Feb. 2: At our setting last Saturday, I set No. 1 level, on St. David's lode, to six men, at 5*l*. 10*s*. per fm.; they have driven in the past week 8 ft. 6 in.; no change of importance here. No. 2 level, on St. David's lode, is set to six men, at 5*l*. 15*s*. per fm.; our progress in driving is 9 ft.; the lode continues regular, and is of the same character as last reported. No. 1 level, on St. James's lode, is set to four men, at 5*l*. 10*s*. per fm.; our progress here is 11 feet; the ground in this end is nearly of the same character as in my last. No. 2 level, on St. James's lode, is set to four men, at 9*l*. per fm.; driven last week 4 ft.; the lode has improved in size and character, and is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz of the finest description, interspersed with spots of copper and mundic. To-day a small piece of quartz, containing visible gold, was brought to me by one of the workmen, who says that he cut it from the forebreast of the level. The fencing ordered has been completed. No. 1 level, on St. John's lode, is set to four men, at 8*l*. 10*s*. per fm.; our progress in driving is 2 feet. I see no change to notice in the appearance of the lode during the week.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Feb. 3: We are still driving north on the cross-course at the 36, and according to the heaves in the level above we have from 2 to 3 fms. to reach the lode. I am happy to say the lode in Gard's shaft is improved, now worth from 2 to 3 tons of good ore per fm. Other parts of the mine are looking much the same as last reported.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Feb. 5: In the 65 east the lode is 15 inches wide, worth about 8*l*. per fathom, with strong indications of improvement. In the 65 west the lode is 1 foot wide, almost solid ore, worth 18*l*. per fathom. We are still cross-cutting through the horse in the 55 east. In the winze, sinking below the 55 east, the lode is 15 inches wide, worth 14*l*. per fathom. In the 55 west the lode is small about the middle of the end, but leaving a lode both in the back and bottom, worth from 8*l*. to 10*l*. per fathom, hence I think this is only a temporary squeeze, to which it is sometimes subject. The stope over this level is much the same as when last reported, worth 35*l*. per fathom. We have holed the winze from the 43 to this level, and shall make preparations to sink below the 55 at this point shortly.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, Jan. 31: Owing to the lode being squeezed in the 55, our progress there is not equal to what it has hitherto been. There are stones of ore in the 40 west. The lode in the 40 east is for the present small. There is a little water in the 40 north, which we consider a favourable indication. We have commenced a winze below the 40 east, and have a very good leader of ore.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, Feb. 3: We have suspended the bottom level east for the present, and are pushing down the engine-shaft as fast as possible; the lode as last reported. We are driving the 15, or bottom level, west of said shaft, by three men and three boys; the lode 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, jack, and tin, and according to my assay yesterday its real produce is 3*l*. per fm. for the latter ore (tin). No other change to notice.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Jan. 31: We have set the engine-shaft to sink below the 55, to 12 men, at 30*l*. per fm.; lode about 18 inches wide, of quartz, &c., with a little tin and black ore and mundic; we are glad to observe that on the north wall there is a small leader of yellow ore; this we look upon as a very favourable symptom indeed. The 55 east, to four men, at 4*l*. 10*s*. per fm.; lode 20 in. wide, of quartz, with a little tin and spots of ore—a very kindly lode. At the 55 west we are stripping down the north side, and we find a branch 10 in. wide, and yielding good tin; this in going west will fall in with the other part driven on, when we fully expect an improvement. The 45 east, to four men, at 4*l*. 10*s*. per fm.; lode full 20 in. wide, of quartz and peach, with some pretty ruby copper ore and spots of yellow, and worth 5*l*. per fm.; this we look upon as a very kindly lode indeed, and which we think will ultimately yield copper ore. The lode in the 45 west is from 2½ to 3 feet wide, yielding ore and tin—a strong and masterly lode, and worth from 6*l*. to 8*l*. per fm.; this we look upon as also a promising lode. Two stopes in back of the 45, at 1*l*. 10*s*. per fathom; lode worth from 8*l*. to 10*l*. per fm. The 35 east, to four men, at 4*l*. per fm.; lode large, of quartz and gossan, with peach and tin—a kindly lode. We intend to sell another parcel of tin on Wednesday next.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 4: Homersham's shaft, in the 120 fm. level cross-cut north (Maynard's), there has been but little done towards cross-cutting the north lode since last reported upon, therefore no change has taken place. In the 120 fm. level east, no change since last reported upon. In the 110 fm. level east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, in the drivage in a north-east direction, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore. In the 110 fm. level east, and west of Soper's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, peach, mundic, and a little yellow copper ore. John's stope, in the back of the 110 fm. level, is worth 18*l*. per fm. In the 110 fm. level, west of Fewin's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the part of lode carried is 4 feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, prian, and a little black oxide of copper ore. In the 88 fm. level east there has been no lode taken down since last reported upon. In Mollard's cross-cut, in the 88 fm. level east, driving north, the ground is rather hard and slow for progress. In the 66 fm. level east the driving is being continued by the side of the lode in favourable ground for progress. In the 45 fm. level east the driving is being continued by the side of the lode in favourable ground for progress. In the tribute pitch in the 66 fathom level, on north part of the lode, east of Colling's cross-cuts, no change has taken place since last reported upon.—Hitchins's engine-shaft: In the 88 fm. level west the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, mundic, and a little ore, but not to value, the lode having a kindly appearance.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Jan. 31: We have resumed the drivage of the 36 west, in which the part of the lode being carried is 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, capel, mundic, and copper ore, worth of the latter 1½ ton per fm.—a very kindly lode. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 12 ft. wide, worth from 8 to 9 tons of ore per fathom. All other operations throughout the mine are progressing satisfactorily. We weighed off yesterday our last sampling of ore—94 tons 16 cwts. 2 qrs.

GOGINAN.—Feb. 3: The lode at the 100, going east of Gilbertson's shaft, is 4 feet wide, and of a more promising appearance than of late, showing strong spots of lead ore and a good deal of blende; ground much harder. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, 70 fathoms east of Gilbertson's, is 5 feet wide—a strong and kindly lode, yielding good saving work. The lode at the 80, driving west of Bryn Pica shaft, is composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, intermixed throughout with lead ore, pretty good saving work at times; this is being pushed on with all possible speed by six men. The winze below the deep adit level is in course of clearing up, and we shall shortly commence to sink below the 10, in order to communicate to the 80 below as soon as possible. The tribute pitches at the different levels are without any change to notice since last report, yielding on an average 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. At Level Newydd the shaft is being pushed on as fast as possible, and we hope shortly to get it down to the deep adit level. The dressing, &c., all going on regularly.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, G. Oates, Jan. 31: The lode in the 61, east of engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 8*l*. per fathom. The lode in the rise over this level is 2½ ft. wide, worth 16*l*. per fm. The lode in the 49, east of cross-course shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. The lode in the 32, east of said shaft, is 18 in. wide, containing good stones of ore of a kindly appearance. No lode yet intersected in the cross-cut, south of trial shaft, at the deep adit level. North Treskerby lode in the deep adit level, driving west of Oate's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar and capels, and producing a little ore, but not to value.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harpur, Jan. 30: We have made a start from the shaft with the cross-cuts; the ground in the south one is favourable for driving; in the north the ground is traversed by branches of quartz, carrying a quantity of mundic and spots of lead; in consequence of the late heavy rains we have had the shaft very wet indeed. I suppose you have heard of the lode lately cut in Glasgow Consols; I understand it is about 1 ft. wide, having a very favourable appearance, carrying prian, mundic, and stones of good ore; this lode is intersected in a cross-cut driven south from the engine-shaft some 40 fms., it must, therefore, pass into our sett, which is the opinion of miners in general here. I hope we may have favourable ground for driving.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, Jan. 31: We have intersected the south wall of Vivian's lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 47 fm. level; it is letting out a large stream of water, and some good stones of copper ore have been brought to surface by the shaftmen; but in consequence of the bucket failing we were not able to examine it, but hope to give you full particulars in the early part of the coming week. The lode in the 47 fm. level, west of said shaft, is 4 feet wide, and worth 10*l*. per fm. The New Brigan lode in the 20 fm. level, driving east of Gribble's shaft, is 2 feet wide, containing good stones of copper ore, of a promising character. No lode yet intersected in the cross-cut south from Bawden's shaft at the 40 fm. level. In driving the cross-cut south of Lord's east shaft, at the 10 fm. level, we have intersected some branches containing stones of copper ore. The Wheal Peevor tin lode in the 17 fm. level, west of Brown's shaft, is 2 feet wide, with a little copper ore, but not of much value. The lode to the east of said shaft at this level is much the same in size and character as in the west end. We sold our tinstuff yesterday, which realised 156*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*. We have all our copper ores now raised dressed, which we estimate at about 70 tons, but shall not sample it before the usual sampling for the district, which will take place on Tuesday, the 10th of next month.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.—C. Henwood, Feb. 4: The lode in the flat-rod shaft has considerably improved since last reported, being from 18 to 20 in. wide, with a leader on the footwall 10 in. wide, of spar, jack, and yellow ore, saving work; it is coming in in the eastern end of shaft, and dipping west towards the cross-course, and looks kindly for further improvement; this shaft is now down 11 fms. 3 ft., and is being pushed with all speed by nine men; ground good for sinking. The balance-bob at flat-rod shaft is completed. The masons have commenced stand for bob at engine-shaft, and the blacksmith and carpenter are busy building the same.

GREAT RETALLACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Feb. 3: The lode in the shaft is still of the promising character for copper before reported, and we hope to make good progress now in sinking below the 60. The ground in the 53 east is better. The blende pitches, as well as the pitch on the silver lode, are looking just as for some time past.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Feb. 4: The water is again drained, and we have commenced to sink Lyle's shaft. In the 140 west no lode has been taken down in the past week. In the 140 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 125 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 125, east of new shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing some very good ore, but not enough to value. In the 125 cross-cut we think we have cut the tin lode, but will not be able to say much about it for a few days. The lode in the 80, on the south part, is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Feb. 5: On inspecting this mine yesterday afternoon I found the lode in the 92, west of Hobler's shaft, to be 5½ feet wide, and it affords me pleasure to inform you that a great improvement has taken place; 18 in. of the north part will, I am glad to say, produce 10*l*. worth of yellow copper ore per fathom, with strong indications for further improvement. Water issues strongly from the extreme point, and we expect soon to drain the water from the winze in the bottom of the 80, where the lode is worth over 10*l*. per fathom. There is a large stream of water coming out of the footwall in the 92, east of Hobler's shaft, which we presume emanates from another lode or branch; therefore we have suspended the driving east for the time, and put the men to drive a cross-cut north for proof of same.

GREAT TYWARNHAILE.—J. Hampton, Feb. 5: The water is in fork to the bottom. The 90 east is not only holding on good, but improving; the lode is large and strong, and carries a leader of ore about 9 in. wide, nearly solid. The 80, east of Haynes', is in a very promising and productive lode, which will be taken away on tribute when laid open. The rods for equalising the water to both engines will go to work in a few days, which will be one of the most important things that has taken place since the mine commenced, inasmuch as it will admit of the mine being worked to bottom with spirit, besides other inestimable advantages.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—T. Trelease, E. Richards, J. Petherick, R. Giles, W. Trelease, Feb. 3: The lode in the 130, driving east of Harvey's engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 25*l*. per fm.; the lode in this level, west of Harvey's engine-shaft, is split up and disordered; we have now about 6 fms. to drive this end to get under Fielding's shaft, when we purpose rising against the same, and hope to communicate it in about 9 ft. rising. The lode in Offord's shaft, sinking below the 120, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The lode in the 120, west of said shaft, is about 3 ft. wide, not so productive as reported last week, it being only now worth 6*l*. per fm. The lode in Fielding's shaft, sinking below the 120, is still small and unproductive. The 110, driving east of Livett's winze, is still very much disordered with the elvan, and letting out more water; the south branch, driving east of point of horse, is worth 8*l*. per fm.; this branch, driving east of cross-cut, is also worth 8*l*. per fathom. The lode in Ham's winze, sinking below the 100, is still very much disordered with the elvan, and poor. The lode in the 100, driving east of Mathews' shaft, is 7 feet wide, worth from 45*l*. to 50*l*. per fm.; the lode in this level, west of Fielding's shaft, is without change for the past week. The lode in the 90, east of Mathews' shaft, is still producing a little tin, but not to value. No lode yet intersected in the 70 cross-cut, north of King's shaft; we have put in air-pipes to the present end, and find the ventilation very good. The lode in the 50, west of Black Dog shaft, is large, containing spots of copper ore.—Boscawen's Mine: We have scarcely done anything in our 70 in the past week, in consequence of having plenty of water, with a very bad draft for our boilers, which caused the delay; we have put up a scaffolding about the stack, and find the brickwork on the top contracted to 2 ft. 4 in., when it should have been 2 ft. 10 in.; this makes a considerable difference, and we shall take down the brickwork at once, or as soon as the weather will permit, and rebuild it to its proper size. Our progress in sinking Hunter's shaft has been retarded by the same cause, but we hope to be down in the present week to commence driving the 70 west under the bunch of ore reported to be gone down in the bottom of the 60. The lode in the 60, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is 2 feet wide, unproductive. The lode in the 50, west of the above shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore, but not of much value. No lode yet intersected in the 30 cross-cut, north of John's shaft. Nothing else new since our last report.

GRESTAN.—J. Kemp, Feb. 5: In sinking Parry's shaft we came into some old workings full of stuff, but we have now reached the bottom, where we have a fine-looking lode, and it is very evident from the working that hundreds of tons have been raised from this very shallow level. We have not yet communicated with the stope in the bottom of the 20 yard level, although we are 2 fms. deeper than the stope. We intend continuing the shaft deeper.

GUNNIS LAKE.—N. Seccombe, Feb. 4: In rising the engine-shaft above the deep adit level good progress is being made. In the shaft sinking below the 10 the ground is at present hard, consequently the sinking is rather slow. A communication of this place with the rise will be made in a week or two. Good progress is also made in the sinking of the engine-shaft below the shallow adit, the ground here being favourable for sinking. The lode in the end, driving east of the adit level, is at present not producing any ore to value. No change in any other part of the mine.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Jan. 31: I have no alteration to report in the mine; all is going on well. The snow is gone, and we have begun dressing ore again.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Feb. 3: The lode in the rise in back of the 50 east produces occasional good stones of copper ore—a kindly lode. In the 30, west of Graham's shaft, the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, composed principally of capel.—West Hawkmoor: No. 3 lode, driving west of adit level, is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and good stones of tin ore. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, and good saving work for tin ore. No. 4 lode is not yet in a settled state, although of a promising character. We sampled on Friday last 20 tons of copper ore.

HERODSFOOT.—T. Trevillion, Feb. 3: There is no material change in the 127 fm. level since my last report; the lode is 18 in. wide, and poor: this level is 10 fms. south of new shaft, and I have not the least doubt but that very soon we shall meet with a paying lode. There are two stopes working in the back of this level, which will yield 12 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 117 is 18 in. wide, and will yield 9 cwts. of lead per fathom, with good ground for driving; there are two stopes working in back of this level, yielding 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 106 is small, and at present poor, the ground being rather disordered at this time; this level, I may remark, is our furthest end south of new shaft; we have more than 100 fms. to drive before reaching our south boundary. There are eight stopes working in the back of our 108, yielding on the average about 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 82 is 2½ feet wide, and will yield 1 ton of lead per fm.; this level we have driven since our last meeting 10 fms. through ground of the present value of the end; this, of course, is whole ground, as we have not stoped any in this direction, nor shall we for some time to come. The 70 is driven 12 fms. south of new shaft; the lode at present is 2 feet wide, and worth 9 cwts. of lead per fm.; the back of this level is also whole ground, and it is our intention to reserve this ground until we are in a more prepared state to draw, dress, and make the lead marketable on our new floors near the new shaft. We have driven on a branch north in our 70, which has yielded saving work, and although not very productive, yet looking at the kindly strata we are driving through, and the high percentage of our lead, I think this trial in driving north is fully justified. Our new shaft is nearly completed to the 102; we have made rapid progress during the last four months with this work, having sunk 21 fms. and close timbered the same, such being a shaft 12 ft. long by 6 ft. wide. Our next step will be to cut down this shaft from surface to the 50 of a similar size as named above; when commenced this shaft was not intended for an engine or sump-shaft, but owing to the very favourable spot it is in for a sump-shaft, and other circumstances, we have now fully decided on this shaft as our future sump. All our machinery at surface, and our pitwork underground, continues to be in a very satisfactory state. On the whole, I again congratulate the shareholders in having a good property, as at no time, on the whole, was the mine in a better or more profitable state, or more likely to pay the usual dividends.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Feb. 4: The 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is worth 30*l*. per fm. The 100 west is worth 10*l*. per fm. The 85 west has a very promising appearance, producing some saving work. There is no change in any other part of the mine. The last sampling (computed 390 tons) weighed on Friday last 392 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs.

HOLMBUSH.—F. Pryor, R. Pryor, T. Woolcock, J. Borlase, Jan. 31: In the 175, east of shaft, the lode is yielding good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 175, west of slide, is worth full 12*l*. per fathom. In the 170, east of winze, the lode is worth full 25*l*. per fm. The winze sinking in bottom of the 160, west of the lead lode, is worth 12*l*. per fm. In the 160, west of shaft, the lode is yielding good stones of copper ore. The pitch in bottom of the 145, just over this end (160), is improved; lode worth 20*l*. per fathom; judging from the dip of ore we expect an improvement in the 160. In the 30, east of rise, on flap-jack lode, we have passed through a slide; the lode is 2½ feet wide, with a very promising appearance; a little to the west of this place, on the same run of ground, we had a good bunch of copper ore. In the adit level, east of cross-cut, from Wheal Down shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a kindly appearance. We weighed off yesterday 213 tons 18 cwts. 6 qrs. of copper ore, amounting to 1459*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Jan. 31: The lode in the 85 east is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; a strong lode. I think it necessary that the 35 end should be resumed again, as there is an improvement in the pitch in back of the 45, and it is probable, if the ore continues, it will rise up before the 35 end; at all events, there is a great quantity of whole ground in the above direction. The pitches generally throughout the mine are much the same as for some time past; and if the same prospects continue, the next sampling will exceed the last. We weighed off, on the 30 inst., Nov. and Dec. ore, which was 152 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. We have commenced cross-cutting north in the 70, on the eastern mine, in search of a branch, which is gone off in the above direction in the 60, about the same point.

KESWICK.—J. Postlethwaite, Jan. 31: The end of the adit level is in very hard close ground; the stratum is of a stronger and harder character than we have seen for a great distance in the north end; the lode, however, holds on its proper course, and although small, is healthy and promising in appearance. The rise over the adit is very poor at present, but the lode holds on good, and I hope the lead will improve again. Coate's rise over the 30 is yielding 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The bunch of lead is running northward at an angle of 45° as we go up, and I find will go up in advance of the 20 end. I have, therefore, set the 20 end to drive; the end is hard, and the veins divided, but I expect the branches will unite again. The 40 north end is also in close ground, and the vein is small and unproductive. The 50 north end looks very kindly; the lode is strong, and composed of friable quartz, with stones of lead; value about 8 cwts. per fathom at present. In the 50 south end we have not taken down any lode since my last; the lode is of strong hard quartz, intermixed with jack and spots of lead; we are at present driven from this end by water. The long-continued wet weather is almost too much for us. We had rather a bad breakage in the shaft on Wednesday, which required 10 hours to repair, and I fear we shall not be able to get the water out again until the weather improves. We are rising at Old Brandley in a very good lode, but have no lead at present.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Feb. 5: In the 53 fm. level east we are driving by the side of the lode; when last taken down it was composed of peach, munic, and stones of ore. The lode in the 41 east is about 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 1 ton, or 3*l*. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the bottom of the 41 east is much the same as when we last reported, carrying stones of ore. In the 30 east we are driving by the side of the lode, the ground being tolerably easy; the lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons, or 6*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 20 east is large, composed of quartz, capel, and mundic, intermixed with stones of ore; the lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level is between 2 and 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons, or 6*l*. per fathom. The tribute department is yielding much the same both in quantity and quality as for some time past. The ground in the new shaft is favourable for sinking.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, Feb. 4: The shaft continues much the same as last reported, and the stopes in roof of the 70 are turning out moderate quantities of lead, worth 10 to 12 cwts. per fm. The 70 east is worth ½ ton per fm., and promises something better soon. The 60 east is in a very promising lode, and leaving good stoping ground for lead—present end worth 1 ton per fm.; this end will be under the drawing shaft shortly, and we shall begin rising against it, no doubt, in three or four weeks, when this part of the mine will be well ventilated, and more easily wrought.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Jan. 31: The shaft has been set to sink below the 57, by nine men. The lode in the eastern end at the 57 has been reached beyond the cross-course, composed as far as seen of gossan and prian. The lode in the west end at this level produces large stones of yellow copper ore. In the rise in the back of this level the lode produces mundic, gossan, and stones of ore. In the cross-cut at the 50 there is nothing cut of any importance.—Western Mine: The shaft is down 1 fathom below the adit level; sinking by nine men.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Feb. 5: The 80 yard level is progressing satisfactorily; the lode is composed of black jack, chert, and a little lead, and very promising. The winze sinking below this level is down to the required depth for commencing the 100 yard level; the lode is large, and contains a little lead ore; we expect an improvement as we drive south to the junction, which is about 8 yards. The stope in the side of this level produces some good lead, and worth 1½ ton per fm. William's shaft is down 20 yards; we are expecting to intersect the lode daily; the ground is very encouraging, which makes me anticipate a discovery on cutting the lode. The level driving south of Flue shaft is worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The pitch in back of this level is worth 2½ tons of lead per fm. Foulke's pitch, in back of this level, is worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The other places throughout the mine produce their usual quantity of lead. We raised and dressed for last month 18 tons of lead, which is an increase of 6 tons upon the previous month.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Feb. 4: In the 32 east we have a promising lode 2½ feet wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fathom, and presenting indications of an improving nature; ground easy for driving; set to six men, 2 fms., at 5*l*. 10*s*. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 42 east is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore occasionally; ground stiff for sinking; set to four men, 1 fm., at 9*l*. The stopes in back of this level are producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; set to two men, at 3*l*. 10*s*. per fm. In the stopes in bottom of the 32 east the lode is 5 feet wide, producing full 1½ ton of ore per fm. of moderate quality; being obliged to drive here for stopes the price is a little higher than otherwise; set to four men, 2 fms., at 4*l*. 15*s*. per fathom.

NANGILES.—J. Rowe, Feb. 3: There is no change in the engine-shaft since my last report. The sumpmen have been engaged during the past fortnight in putting in cistern at the 80 to fix the drawing-lift. The cross-cut driving north of the engine-shaft at the 56 is near the tin part of the great mundic lode. Our chances for opening up tin ground under the mundic lode is good. At Bread and Cheese shaft the lode in the 86 is looking very kindly for early improvement; it is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore scattered throughout. The water has increased to such a degree in the bottom of the 86 that the tributers have been obliged to cease working the pitch they took last setting-day; the lode would work at 10*s*. in 1*l*. if it were dry. The tribute pitch working in the back of the 86, at 7*s*. tribute, is producing fair quantities of ore. We have cleared the bottoms in the 76, 12 fms. east of Bread and Cheese shaft; it is worked 3 fms. deep, and 4 fms. long. The lode in the bottom is worth 14*l*. per fm. for copper; we have set a winze to sink here to four men, 8 ft. long, at 9*l*. per fm. We have commenced preparing our copper ore for sampling. The tin pitches in the upper parts of the mine are just as usual.

NANTEOS.—R. Williams, Feb. 4: The adit is progressing with good speed; out of the 36 fms. we had to drive to intersect the main lode we have driven 23 fms., and I hope in two months from date to complete our object—cut the main lode, and I trust it may be found as good as we have seen it near the surface; if so, we shall have a good mine at once.

NANTY.—Feb. 2: Saturday last being our general setting day, the following bargains were set:—The Roadway level to drive north of boundary by six men, at 4*l*. per fathom; the lode here is 3 feet wide, yielding a little ore, but not to value. We expect this level to improve shortly, as it will reach the run of ore ground driven through in the level below. The lode at the 10, north of boundary, is 4 feet wide, producing 1 ton per fathom; set to six men, at 7*l*. per fathom; ground hard for exploring. The lode in the rise over this level, 60 fathoms north of boundary, is 6 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; set to six men, at 5*l*. per fathom. The lode at the stope over the 10 is 3 feet wide, yielding 9 cwts. per fathom; set to four men, at 2*l*. per fm. The stope over ditto is yielding 12 cwts. per fm.; set to six men, at 2*l*. per fathom. The stope over this level, 40 fathoms north of boundary, is in a lode 5 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fathom; set to four men, at 1*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per fathom. We have started a new stope over this level, 50 fathoms north of boundary; the lode here is 4 ft. wide, and will yield 10 cwts. of ore per fathom; set to four men, at 1*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per fm. A new stope is also let over same level, 70 fathoms north of boundary; set to six men, at 1*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per fathom; lode here 6 feet wide, producing 1 ton 10 cwts. per fathom. The lode at the deep adit level, north of boundary, is still large and kindly, yielding a little ore, and saving work: set to six men, at 6*l*. per fathom. The rise over this level is communicated to the 10, which has well ventilated that part of the mine, and opened out the ground for stoping away. The lode at the stope over deep adit, 15 fms. north of boundary, is 8 feet wide, yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fathom; set to four men, at 1*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per fathom. The stope over ditto, 20 fathoms north of boundary, is yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fathom; set to four men, at 2*l*. 5*s*. per fathom; ground hard for exploring. The stope over ditto is producing 9 cwts. per fathom; set to six men, at 1*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per fathom. The dressing, &c., are all going on regularly. We have sampled 100 tons of good quality ore from this mine to-day for the two months.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—J. P. Roach: The lode in the 20 west is 3 ft. wide, consisting of capel, blende, quartz, and lead ore, yielding of the latter upwards of 1 ton per fm., also ½ ton of blende. In the same level east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of blende and lead ore, at present yielding 30 cwts. of the former and about 1 ton of the latter per fathom. In the winze under the 10, east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, blende, and ore, and is now producing 1 ton of blende and 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, at least. The lode in the western winze was not cut down in the past week. We expect it is very good. Dressing of ore has been resumed, and we hope soon to get a parcel ready for market. We calculate we have got about 13 tons of lead ore at surface.

NEW TRELEIGH.—F. Pryor, S. Michell, Feb. 4: The 90, east of Carr's, is without much alteration. We took down the lode yesterday, and found it much of the same character as before reported, yielding ore of good quality, and dipping towards the bottom of the end. No change in either of the levels in this part of the mine.—Good Fortune: The 44, driving west of Symons's, is poor and small. The 50, west of Symons's shaft, is driven about 60 fms.; the lode in the end is large, with a little ore in it. We have not commenced driving this end, therefore we cannot at present report its value. A cross-cut is driven north of this shaft about 40 fms., and intersected a lode, which underlies north about 3 feet in a fathom: the lode is small and unproductive. In the end west of the cross-cut, which is driven about 12 fms., the level east of the cross-cut is choked, therefore we cannot ascertain the distance driven. The eastern end of the engine-shaft is driven east 50 fms.; here the lode is also large, and looking kindly, with good spots of ore; the ground in the bottom of the level appears to be taken away for nearly the whole length opened.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—Geo. Rickard, Feb. 5: We resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 64 yesterday morning with a full pare of men; the ground is very favourable for sinking, and we hope to get down to take the lode in the shaft in about three months. We have cut into the south part of the lode, in the 64, about 3 feet, but owing to the great influx of water our progress is necessarily slow; the lode exhibits every sign of improvement as we get further south. The 52 west is a little improved since last week, and is now yielding good stones of ore and mundic. Rapson's cross-cut is very considerably improved, and is now producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of the 52, is yielding full 3 tons of ore per fathom. No. 2 stope, in back of ditto, from 2½ to 3 tons per fathom. Our tribute department is much as usual. We are busy dressing and getting our ores to the quay for next sampling. All the machinery and pitwork in good working order.

NORTH BULLER.—R. Pryor, J. B. Delbridge, January 30: Setting Report: King's shaft to sink below the 70, by eight men, at 15*l*. 10*s*. per fm. The 70, to drive east of shaft, by six men, at 4*l*. 15*s*. per fm. The 70 to drive east and west of cross-cut, on the north tin lode, by six men, at 10*l*. per fm. The 42 to drive east of shaft, by two men and two boys, at 5*l*. per fm.; this end is a little improved, and the lode has become 2 ft. wide, impregnated with yellow copper ore. All other places are much the same as when last reported on. Our engine and rods are working well.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, Feb. 4: The bottom levels (72) are without any alteration since last report. We had a good stone of ore in the 60 east, but it did not continue long; the end at present indicates an early improvement. The winze, in advance of this end 3½ fms. and down 7 fms., is worth for 7 feet long 30*l*. per fm. The 50 east, on the same lode, is worth 10*l*. per fm. The 40 east is worth 8*l*. per fm. Our pitches are much the same as last reported. We weighed off our ore yesterday—202 tons 18 cwts., amount 1263*l*. 19*s*. 10*d*.

NORTH HAFOD.—R. Williams, Feb. 4: We are driving east of the shaft on the course of the lode, but there is no alteration to notice so far.

NORTH JANE.—J. Evans, Feb. 4: The lode in Kerr's shaft is improved in size and value, being 4½ ft. wide, and now worth 12*l*. per fm. No alteration to notice in other tutwork bargain, but the tribute pitches are looking better, especially in the back of the 20 fathom level.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Jan. 29: The 38 fm. level end, driving south, has improved within the last week, the lode now being about 1 foot wide, producing good stones of lead and blende, and in ground favourable for driving. In going to the mine to-day I fully intended stopping the 50 fm. level driving north, as it will be generally remembered that in this direction we had not much to look for; the lode is about 2 feet wide, driven from the shaft about 2½ fathoms, in rather hard ground, and yielding about ½ ton of ore per fm.; I have, therefore, determined to continue the driving. The 50 fm. level south has been driven 5 fms., through ground considerably better than any before discovered in the mine, and worth from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm; the lode in the present end being, however, slightly smaller, and worth about 1 ton of ore per fm. I have to-day arranged for starting the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 50, but we shall require about a week to put in penthouse and make other preparations. The shaft will then resume in the best lode we have ever seen in the mine, as when we left off sinking it was worth above 2 tons of ore per fm. Depth must be persevered in, whatever else is done, the lode showing that this only is wanted to make it a prosperous mine.

NORTH MINERA.—Feb. 5: Caunter Lode: The driving north-east is worth 15*l*. per fm. The stope in the side of the 45 fm. level is worth 10*l*. per fm. The driving in the back of the 15 is worth from 20*l*. to 30*l*. per fm. The stope in the back of the 15, west of eastern shaft, is worth 8*l*. per fm. The driving north-west of eastern shaft is worth 8*l*. per fm. The stope in back of the 15, east of eastern shaft, is worth 17*l*. per fm.

NORTH NANTY.—Edward Williams, February 4: The cross-cut to the south is through the lode, and no ore to put any value on, only spots of sulphur and mundic; the lode at this point is about 6 ft. wide. I have instructed the men to stope away the roof of the level they drained by the south side of the old one, and there are fine spots of lead ore to be seen in the roof, and I hope that it will improve too; this they will do until I hear from you concerning sinking the engine-shaft in the old mine.

NORTH WHEAL LUDCOTT.—Wm. Hancock, Feb. 4: It will take us a few days more to bring up the cutting; the ground has been stiffer than what I anticipated. The ground in the cross-cut adit is getting more congenial for lead. We shall be obliged soon to put a rise through to surface for ventilation, as the air is getting foul.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, Feb. 4: Murchison's Shaft: At Elliott's cross-cut south, in the 52 west, the ground being still hard, progress is retarded thereby. In Heard's rise, in back of the 52 west, east of Davis's winze, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 30 west, east of Edward's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode has become smaller; it is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and a little ore. In the 30 west, east of Edward's cross-cut, on No. 3 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of capel and quartz. In Edward's cross-cut south the ground has become easier, and better progress is being made. In the rise and stope in back of the 20 west the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. At Stancombe's cross-cut north, in the 30 west, No. 2 tin lode is intersected, and cut through, proving 2 ft. wide, composed of prian, capel, and a little mundic. In the 30 west, east of Stancombe's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, the lode is large, 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and good stones of ore occasionally.—Trial Shaft: In the 62 west, east of Scoble's cross-cut, on the south lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, and stones of copper ore occasionally. In Tregemba's cross-cut north, in the 62 east, the ground is not quite so easy for progress.—No. 1 Tin Lode: In the 42 west, east of Rowe's cross-cut, or Bennett's winze, the drivage is by the side of the lode; where last taken down the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin ore, and ½ ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 20 west, and west of Medlin's cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, consisting chiefly of capel, with good stones of tin ore. The erection of the 12-head stamps is being got on with as fast as the late boisterous weather will admit, and we hope to have it complete in six weeks from this time.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, Feb. 5: The ground in the 38 is favourable for progress; we continue to carry 3 ft. of the lode, which is composed of flookan, white prian, soft spar, mundic, and is intermixed with fine silver-lead ore; the lode has a kindly appearance, and is letting out a large stream of water, which I consider a favourable indication.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, Feb. 5: In the 80 cross-cut north, towards the north lode, the cross-cut is in nearly 3 fms.; the ground contains mundic and branches of ore. The new pitch in the back of this level is yielding some rich ore. In the 65 we are driving across the lode in a north-easterly direction, to reach the north wall of the lode. The lode in this place is orey throughout, and I calculate it will yield altogether 10 tons of ore per fm. The new eastern pitch in the back of this level is looking very well. In the 50 no lode has been taken down in the eastern end for the last fortnight. From the improved character of the killas by the side of the lode, I expect at the next taking down of it to find it much improved. We are now busily engaged in clearing the levels of the various tributers' work broken in January month, and in dressing the same.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Jas. Warren, Jan. 31: The lode in the 130 north is 1½ ft. wide, producing copper of low quality, worth 4l. per fathom. In the 130 south we have more water than usual, and the lode is changed from the east to the western wall; it is at present poor, but I think we shall have an improvement in this end shortly. In the 118 south we have been driving by the side of the lode during the past week, also in the stope behind this end. In the winze sinking below this level we have not taken down enough of the lode to prove its value. In the 82 north the ground is harder for driving. In other parts of the mine there is no change to notice since last reported.

PROSPER UNITED.—W. H. Martin, W. Millett, J. Taylor Feb. 5: Hosking's engine shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 70. In the 70 cross-cut south Hosking's lode is intersected; it is 2 ft. wide, chiefly of spar, peach, and mundic. The lode in the 50, east of Hosking's shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing low price tinstuff. In Louisa's engine-shaft the sumpmen are busily engaged preparing to fix the plunger-lift at the 60. The lode in the 60 west is 5 feet wide, worth for tin and copper 12l. per fathom. In the 60 cross-cut north the south wall of the cross-cut lode has just been met with. We hope to report its size and value next week. The lode in the winze below the 50, west of Louisa's shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth for tin and copper 10l. per fathom. Hill's shaft is sunk 6½ fathoms below the 50; the lode is 3 feet wide—unproductive. In the 50 west the lode is still in disordered ground. Louisa's lode in the 50, east of Hill's shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 5l. per fathom for tin and copper. In Hand's shaft, in the 40 west, the lode is 18 inches wide—unproductive. In the 30 west the lode has not been so productive of copper ore during the past week, being disordered by spar crossings. In the 50 cross-cut, south of Catherine's shaft, Louisa's lode has been intersected west of the cross-course; the lode is 3 feet wide, consisting of quartz, mundic, blende, and stones of yellow copper ore, having a more promising appearance than on the east side of the cross-course.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Feb. 4: The lode in the rise in back of the 40, on Johnson's, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, wolfram, and good saving work. The stopes in back of the 30 are worth about 7l. per fm. The ground is a little better for driving in the 40 cross-cut north. No alteration in the tribute ground. We have sent off samples of the tin.

ROARING WATER.—Capt. Thomas, Feb. 3: The shaft from the lode recently cut is holed to surface, and we shall now be able to break a good deal of good ore. I am glad to hear from your assay, by Messrs. Johnson and Son, that the samples contained 27 per cent. of poor copper ore. I have no doubt our next week's report will be very satisfactory, as we shall be breaking into the lode, which gives every indication of a rich and lasting lode.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Urea, J. Berryman, Feb. 4: We have nothing of importance to report during the part week; the work in the shaft is progressing well, and hope to get it completed in about a week, when all our operations will be resumed with vigour.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—E. Carthew, Feb. 5: The new engine-shaft is sunk over 17 fms. In the adit, west of Pool's shaft, we are driving south to communicate with the engine-shaft. In the adit end east, on Giesler's lode, it is 1½ foot wide, producing gossan, and impregnated with copper ore. In the adit west of Doble's shaft, on north part of the mine, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, still producing a fine gossan and rich black and yellow copper ore; the back of this level will set at about 8s. tribute. All the pitwork in the old mine is drawn up. We calculate to set the new engine-house to-morrow, and shall have it carried out without delay.

ROYALTON.—T. Parkyn, Feb. 5: Since I wrote you last our prospects has improved, and we are raising large quantities of good work for tin. I am now driving a cross-cut with the view of intersecting the lode further south, and have already cut good work for tin.

SILVER MOUNTAIN.—C. Williams, Feb. 3: The lode in the west end of the deep adit level is from 6 to 7 feet wide, composed of slate, spar, carbonate of lime, gossan, and silver-lead ore, worth of the latter 5 cwts. per fm. I beg to observe that the present appearance of the lode in this end is everything that can be wished for, producing large bodies of lead ores, and I am daily looking forward upon making a great discovery. The lode in bottom of Blue shaft is 13 feet wide, producing 3 tons of silver-lead ore per fm.

SILVER VEIN.—E. Burn, Feb. 5: At the shaft the ground continues stiff for progress. We have about 5 feet more to sink for a fork below the 30, which I calculate will be completed by the end of next week; the lode at the shaft looks very promising, it is 2 feet wide, composed principally of gossan, producing a little silver. The 20 end north has been driven about 4 fms. since setting-day; the lode has been rather disordered for the last 6 feet driving, at present poor; from the appearance of the ground I expect an improvement here shortly. In No. 1 stope the lode has greatly improved in value, it is about 2 feet wide on an average; the ore part is 1 foot wide, producing grey copper, antimony, and silver gossan. In No. 2 stope the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of gossan, producing good saving work; the men employed here are engaged in putting in stull, which will take a day or two more to complete, when we shall commence stoping away with all dispatch. I would remark that, on the whole, our mine never looked so encouraging as at present. We intend sampling about 20 tons of silver and copper ores in a few days.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Feb. 7: In the 50, west of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, the drivage is by the side of the lode; the lode where last taken down is 2 ft. wide, and worth ½ ton of good ore, or 5l. per fm., and is promising. In the cross-cut south at the 50, west of the ventilating shaft, the ground continues easy, and good progress is being made. In the 40, west of Stancombe's cross-cut, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is of good size, and good stones of ore are being obtained therefrom. In the 40, east of Rowe's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is small, 1 ft. wide; it is, however, promising, and yields some good saving work for ore, worth 5l. per fm. In Gilbert's cross-cut north, at 40 east, the ground continues favourable, and good progress is being made. In the 30 west, on the main lode, the lode is large, [illegible] ft. wide, consisting of gossan, capel, mundic, quartz, and stones of rich ore. In Stancombe's rise in back of the 30, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, and [illegible] the present without ore.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Feb. 3: In the 124, driving west of flat-rod shaft, the end is undoubtedly approaching the 105 winze, as it is looking so much better; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore, worth 10l. per fm.; the lode in this end has improved in the past week, and the ground favourable for driving. In the 124, driving east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not to value. In the 105, driving west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore, worth 6l. per fm. No lode taken down in the 105 east for the week; when last taken down it was worth about 8l. per fm. Our tribute pitches are without change.

SOUTH DARREN.—S. Boundy, Feb. 3: Saturday last being our pay and monthly setting day, the following bargains were let:—The 80 to drive east from shaft, by six men, at 8l. per fm.; the lode in the end is 2 feet wide, consisting of clay-slate, copper, and lead ore, value of the latter 7 cwts. per fm. for 4 fms. in length. To stope the back of the 80 east from shaft, by four men, at 63s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, consisting of slate, copper, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, value of the latter 6 cwts. per fm.; this stope is about 6 fms. long, and is improving as we go up. The 70 to drive east, by four men, at 7l. per fm.; the lode in the end is 2½ feet wide, consisting of a good clay-slate, copper, carbonate of lime, producing good saving work for lead, and looking well for further improvement; at this point, east of the cross-course, we have passed through a lode from 4 to 5 fms. in length, which is valued at from 16 to 18 cwts. of ore per fathom. To stope the back of the 70 east, west of the cross-course, by four men, at 63s. per fm.; the lode is 3 feet wide, valued at 7 cwts. of ore fm.; this stope, also, is about 5 fms. long, and is improving as we go up. The 60 to drive east by six men, at 6l. 15s. per fm.; the lode at this point is about 8 feet wide, composed of a beautiful clay-slate, carbonate of lime, copper, and lead ore; producing of the latter good saving work, and the part of the lode now being carried shows indications of an early improvement; the length of ore ground which has been passed through at this point, east of the cross-course, is about 15 fms., which has been valued in places from 10 cwts. and upwards per fm., making an average value for the whole length driven about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. I should here remark that the ore ground opened east of the cross-course by the drivings, both in the 60 and the 70, is standing whole from level to level. The 50 to drive east by four men, at 6l. per fm.; the lode is 20 in. wide, containing a little copper and lead ore, but not enough to value; however, from its appearance, I think it will soon improve; we have about 3 fms. further to drive to reach the ore ground seen in the level below. In the 40 east, but driving south, we have cut another small cross-course, but we have not as yet seen any lode; we think it advisable to drive a few fathoms more in that direction to see if we can meet with it; let to four men, at 6l. 15s. per fm. The 30 to drive west from the air-shaft, by four men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom; the lode in the end at present is disordered, in consequence of a soft channel of ground; present value of the lode, 6 cwts. of lead and 5 cwts. of copper per fm.; the length of ore ground passed through at this point is about 7 fms., valued at from 10 to 14 cwts. per fm. No lode has been taken down in the winze below the 20 west; the winze is going down on the south part of the lode; this being done in consequence of the water, and good progress has been made in sinking the past month; I hope to get the winze down in three months from the present date, which, when down, will properly ventilate that part of the mine, and from present appearance, will lay open a good piece of stoping ground. We have driven about 4 fms. on the course of the lode below the pumping-wheel; it is composed of gossan, slate, sulphur, copper, and the ground appears to be getting more mineralised, and the lode more compact, as we drive into the hill. The machinery is all in good working order, and everything is being pushed on as fast as possible.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Feb. 4: In the flat-rod shaft, sinking under the 12, the lode is 2 ft. wide, chiefly spar—a promising lode. Other parts are without alteration. In the 50 east the men intend to take down the lode this week.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, G. Maunder, Feb. 4: We are making rapid progress in sinking the engine-shaft, which is now down 5 fms. under the 45; the ground is easy and congenial for mineral. The west lode, in the 45 north, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, containing occasional stones of lead, but not sufficient to value. In the 45 south, since passing through the slide, we have a large lode, consisting chiefly of white iron and barytes, but not being satisfied that this is the west lode, we have suspended the end for the present, and put the men to cross-cut west, where we think the main part of the lode is heaved. The two stopes in the back of this level are producing as follows:—No. 1, 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom; and No. 2, 1 ton. The east lode, in the 45 north, is the entire width of the end, and although poor, is of the most promising description, and we confidently believe cannot fail to produce large quantities of lead at a deeper, if not at the present level. The 30 south has passed through the slidey ground, and we have now a lode in the end 3 ft. wide, of a promising character. We have sunk a winze in bottom of the 30, about 25 fms. in advance of the 45 end, and it is now worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom; this is most important, as it is a new shoot of ore, but Mr. Murray and myself expected, from the character of the lode over, to find lead as we go deeper. The stope in back of the 30 has fallen off in value since last reported; but this, however, may only be temporary, having had similar poor floors on several occasions. All our machinery, and the mine generally, is in good working order.

— C. Wescomb, Feb. 5: I was at the mines yesterday, and am pleased to report we have found the new shoot of ore north just where Mr. Murray and Capt. Nicholls expected to find it. In the 14 shallow level the appearances were good. In the 30 improved, and now in sinking the winze, which is 4½ to 5 fms. below the 30, the lode is worth 8 cwts. per fathom, and improving every inch it is sunk; this winze is 25 fms. in advance of the 45 end, and it is evident we have an entirely new shoot of ore—it is most important.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Feb. 4: Youren's Lode: In Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 140, the lode is 16 ins. wide, of spar, peach, and mundic. The lode in the 140 west is about the same size as the lode in the shaft, and the same in character and appearance. The ground in the 140 east, driving south, is a little softer. In the 130 west the lode is 20 inches wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 120 west the lode is 15 inches wide, producing good stones of ore—looking more promising. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the above-mentioned level is yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom, and the two stopes in the bottom of the 120 west are each yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 110 west the lode is 18 inches wide, producing stones of ore, and is promising for improvement. The lode in the 100 west is small and unproductive. The stope in the bottom of the 100 west is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 90 west the lode is 1 foot wide—unproductive. The lode in the 78 west is 1 foot wide—unproductive.—South Lode: In the 130 east the lode has greatly improved since the account meeting, it is now 3 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom, and, from its present appearance, is still likely to improve. The lode in the 120 east has also improved, now 3 feet wide, yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom. In the 110 east the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of peach and spar, producing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 100 east is 2 feet wide, similar to the lode in the 110. The stope in the bottom of the 100 east yields 4 tons of ore per fathom.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, J. Gilbert, Jan. 31: In Opie's engine-shaft, sinking below the 164, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 40l. per fathom. In Billing's shaft, sinking below the 164, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 50l. per fathom. In the 164 end, west of Billing's, the lode is 20 in. wide, and worth 20l. per fathom. In the 154 end, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fathom. In the 134 end, west of Trussell's, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, and worth 20l. per fathom. In the 114 end, west of Trevivian's, the lode is small, and producing good stones of tin. In the 140 end, west of Bissoe Pool, the lode is large, producing 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. All other parts of the mine are without change to notice. The machinery throughout the mine is in good working order.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Feb. 5: At Roderick's engine-shaft the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the 20, east of Giesler's flat-rod shaft, the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom. In the stopes in bottom of the 20, east of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 7l. per fathom. The Carbona lode, south of Charles Frederick's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth from 20l. to 25l. per fathom. The tribute pitches are much the same as last reported.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, Feb. 4: Our pit and sumpmen are clearing up the engine-shaft below the 40, and I hope to drop the lift this week. We are unable as yet to get into the 40 end west. We are fixing skip-road in Oats's shaft, and hope in a fortnight to be in course of regular drawing from the bottom, or the 40, at this shaft, by the steam-whim. At East Buck shaft we have completed the skip-road to the 40, and have been drawing from there this week. At about 60 fathoms west of this shaft, in the 40, we find Wheal Owl lode crosses the Buck lode; this I am very pleased at, as it will save us quite two months (on what I had calculated on) in extending our level under the good tin ground gone down below the 20, south-west of the Red Dipper shaft, and from the progress we are making I expect by the end of next month to have cleared the 40 from East Buck to Oats's shaft, about 180 fathoms, in doing this we shall discover five lodes, and, no doubt, open up a great deal of good tin ground, as well as tinstuff broken. We have made some good discoveries during this week. The plat is nearly cut in the Red Dipper shaft, in the 30, and the skip-road working to the bottom. We are laying a railroad in the 20, on Wheal Owl lode, and expect to complete it by the middle of next month. Two months from this will tell very much in favour of these mines.

TINCROFT.—Wm. Teague, Feb. 5: Highburrow Lode: In the 195, driving west from engine-shaft, the lode at present is small, producing a little tin, but not to value. In the 184, driving east of shaft, the lode is unproductive. In the 184, driving east of Martin's east shaft, the lode continues to be worth about 20l. per fm. The lode in the 184 driving west of shaft, is disordered by the cross-course. We shall resume the driving o the 173, east of shaft, in the coming month, where the lode is worth about 7l. per fm. for tin.—Chapple's lode: At the downright shaft, sinking under the 162, the lode is poor, neither do we expect any improvement in its appearance or value for some time to come, as it is in the cross-course. In the winze sinking under the 162, about 20 fms. west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin about 15l. per fm. We have not been able to commence the driving of the 180 from Cook's Kitchen boundary, as anticipated and mentioned in my last report, dated Dec. 31; I am pleased, however, to inform you that the agents of Cook's Kitchen, with ourselves, yesterday met underground and fixed the boundary at or about the 200, in Cook's Kitchen, and measured the ground taken from us to the east of said boundary line, which so far settles this point, giving us a piece of ground nearly 40 fms. high. We shall forthwith have samples broken from this ground, and in a short time trust this vexed question will be settled amicably, after which we shall take up probably two levels, and drive east towards the downright shaft, sinking under the 162; and, judging from the appearances of the lodes, I should value them at from 40l. to 50l. per fm. There is no question but this will prove a valuable piece of ground to us.—Dunkin's Lode: In the 100, driving west of cross-course, the lode is poor. In the 112, stoping east and west of rise, the lode is worth for tin 20l. per fm. The lode in the 130, driving west of rise, is worth about 25l. per fm. We have suspended No. 1 winze, sinking under the 142, in consequence of the water increasing. The lode in No. 2 winze has very much fallen off in value since last reported; in fact, a few days since it was almost worthless; it is now improving again, and worth about 15l. per fm., and in a short time I hope it will be found of its former value—viz., 50l. I should think there was every chance of it. Since the last report we have opened a little on the course of the lode to the east of the cross-course, where the lode is worth about 10l. or 15l. per fm. There is nothing new at North Tincroft, everything going on as usual. The stopes and pitches continue to yield their usual quantities.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Feb. 5: The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 144 fm. level, has not been taken down for some fathoms last sunk. The 144 end, driving east, is without much alteration. In the sump-winze, sinking (east of engine-shaft) below the 134 fm. level, the lode is worth 20l. to 25l. per fm., and, as soon as the winze is sunk to the 144 fm. level, it is expected there will be a good lode to drive the ends in, when we shall expect to have larger returns of copper ore. The stope east of sump-winze is worth 12 per fm.; the stope west of sump-winze is worth 10l. per fm. In driving the 134 cross-cut through the lode, it is desirable to see the south part, because it has not been cut through for nearly 20 fms. The pitches continue to yield the usual quantity of copper ore.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlen, W. Tippett, Feb. 3: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 150 is worth 20l. per fathom; the stope in this level is worth 10l. per fathom. The 140 end is still in the country, or latter a small slice of the lode is being carried in the end, which yields fair quality work for tin, but we cannot put a value on it until it is taken down, which will be done as soon as the shaft is hold to this level. The back behind this end is worth 16l. per fathom. The lode in the new sump-shaft sinking below the 130 is worth 10l. per fathom; the men in the end at this level have been employed in the past week in putting in timber in different parts of the mine; consequently, there has been nothing done here since the last report; the stope in the back of this level is worth 6l. per fathom. The lode in the 120 end is large and kindly, being composed of gossan, prian, spar, and tin, worth 3l. per fathom. There is no change in Tremenheere adit. This remark will apply to the tribute department.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Jan. 31: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 38, is 8 in. wide, and yielding good stones of tin—a very kindly lode. The lode in the 38 west is 10 in. wide, producing good stones of tin, worth 4l. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 25 west is small, but letting out a quantity of water, consequently we look forward for a change almost daily. The lode in the 15 west is worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm.—a very kindly lode. The lode in the stope above the 15 west is worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm. In driving the 20, east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is in two parts, each yielding a little tin. All the other places are looking much the same as for some time.

TYDDYNGLWADIS (SILVER-LEAD AND GOLD).—Capt. Williams, Feb. 2: Adit: Our progress for the month of January, besides the laying down of the tramway, being in driving forebreast, four miners, 17 ft. 2 in. The lode is not so wide as last reported, but the ore continnes much the same.—Cwmheisian Isaf—Adit: Our progress in sinking is 21 ft. 5 in.; the lode is widening, and more mixed with silver-lead.

UNITED DOLFWYNOGS (GOLD AND COPPER).—Capt. Williams, Feb. 2: Bog Shaft: Our setting and measuring day was on Saturday last. The ground in the bottom is more mixed with quartz and copper, showing good indications that we are nearing a lode.—Doledd Gold Shaft: Our progress in sinking is 17 feet. We are very much troubled with water. I tried a couple of pans by vanning, and found small specks of gold.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Feb. 3: The 124 is driven east of Clay's engine-shaft, on great cross-course, 4 fms., and is within 3 fms. of main lode, south of the heave. The ground is soft, so that we shall reach the object during the next week. We have cut a roomy plat at said level, cased and divided shaft to bottom, and are now in regular working order there. The blende stope in back of the 100, south of Field's shaft, continues to look well. In the 70, north of engine-shaft, the Derrick lode begins to improve in character, and is now streaming with water, indicating favourable results; this end is now about 4 fms. from the slide. The lode in the 60 north is 3 feet wide, composed of barytes, carbonate of lime, and lead ore of a promising character. The distance from said end north to the point of recent discovery, near Bonville's shaft, is 60 fms., and having a productive lode in each end speaks well for the intermediate ground. In the 50, north of slide, we have passed through the piece of hard ground into a loose vughy lode, which is composed of barytes, carbonate of lime, and clinkers of lead in soft peroxide of iron. We calculate on further improvement here when through the vughy part of the lode: price for driving, 35s. per fm. We have suspended the stope in back of this level, as it interfered with the driving the level; the men are put to extend south of slide, where there is a productive lode. In the 40 east, on slide, we have driven 6 fms. 3 ft.; the ground is now harder than of late, and our progress retarded accordingly; we calculate on cutting the lode by setting-day. About seven or eight years ago a cross-cut was driven from Bonville's shaft nearly due east 65 fms.; several cross-joints were passed through, but of which little notice was taken. The principal joint met with, about 9 ft. behind the end of the cross-cut, was explored north about 4 fms. and south 3 fms.; but the drivages were abandoned on account of their seeming poverty. On examining these levels last week we came to the conclusion that the lode proper had not been seen, and that we might find it standing in the east side. We made a trial in the south level, and soon discovered a pretty lode, which is now 15 in. wide, yielding splendid work for lead ore. This is the best lode we have seen in a tutwork bargain in this mine for years. We shall explore the sides of the north also, and if water gushing out of the side is an index, we may conclude the lode is not far off. It may be necessary to remark that the position, bearing, underlie, and general character of the lode at this point go to prove it to be a continuation of the Derrick lode. Some of our tribute pitches, north and south of Bonville's shaft have improved. The machinery and pitwork are in first-rate condition.

WENTNOR.—J. Kemp, Feb. 5: The lode in the 64, west of shaft, is much the same as when last reported on, being a very fine lode, composed of everything congenial for producing lead; indeed, I never saw a more promising looking lode.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 4: In the 144, east of Thomas's shaft, the lode continues 3 feet wide, composed of fluor-spar, peach, and occasional stones of ore. In the 114, west of Grenville's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 114 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, with stones of good ore—tribute ground. The 104 east produces stones of ore, and is likely to improve—lode 2 ft. wide; in the same level west the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing good ore—tribute ground. In other parts no alteration to notice since last reported.

WEST CONDURROW.—F. Gilbert, Feb. 5: We have commenced to drive the 50, east of the engine-shaft, on Killivose lode; we intend driving east 9 ft. for sheltering the men, then to bring down skip-road and cut plat. The lode in the 36, east of Purser's shaft, is 12 in. wide, composed of peach and arsenical pyrites, and has every appearance of a speedy improvement. The cross-cut south at this level is letting out a large stream of water, and has strong indications of nearing the lode. In the 24, east of Purser's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, poor at present, but we have every reason to expect another deposit of tin between this and the cross-course, being now 17 fms. west of it; the stope in back of this level is worth for tin 6l. per fm. No change worthy of notice in any other part of the mine.

WEST CWM ERFIN.—Feb. 3: I am happy to inform you that the lode at the adit level, going east of the cross-cut, is still improving, now being from 2 to 3 feet wide, of a promising character, showing strong spots of blende, spar, and a little lead ore. The ground at this point is getting much harder as we get deeper into the hill. We should propose putting up a rise shortly near the end, in order to get a hole through to the surface for ventilation, which would enable us to extend the level eastward with the hill for a considerable distance; we should have about 8 or 9 fms. to rise to effect this communication. A railroad will be required to be laid down in the level shortly for the discharging of the stuff from the mine.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—W. Woolcock, Feb. 5: The lode in the 30 fm. level end, east of Dawkes' shaft, is not quite so large as reported last week, being about 1½ foot wide, of a very kindly appearance, yielding 2 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks. We shall push on this end for the month out, and then commence to stope the back, which I have no doubt will turn out a large quantity of tinstuff. We have not taken down the lode in the 45 rise during the past week, in consequence of its being wet and troublesome we are obliged to desue it before we can take it down. The tribute department has somewhat improved, particularly a pitch in bottom of the 45. We have completed the ground cutting for the angle-bob underground, and expect the castings for bobs, &c., this week, which we shall put up with all speed. The engine is working well. We intended to drop the side lift to the bottom last week, but in order to keep the 55 dry for the tributers to work and get up their tinstuff for the stamps we could drop but 3 fathoms: the water is now down 3 fms. below the 55, and we shall drop again to-morrow if we have no lets.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Wm. Richards, Feb. 2: The ground in the 162 east is a little more compact at present; it is, however, still favourable for progress; the part of the lode carried contains mundic and a little rich quality copper ore. No. 3 cross-cut was commenced east of No. 2 cross-cut 12 fms. on Wednesday last; the part of the lode cut into here contains capel, quartz, iron, mundic, and a little copper ore. We have not yet cut through the leader part of the lode in No. 2 cross-cut, in the 162 west; it is still in iron, gossan, quartz, mundic, a little red oxide of copper, and grey copper ore; water continues to issue strongly from it; this is a very promising part at present.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—G. R. Odgers, J. D. Osborn, Jan. 30: The shaftmen are engaged fixing the flat-rods west of Cater's shaft, and putting down the dry rods through Charles's shaft, which we are hurrying on as fast as possible, in order to resume the sinking below the 58, which will go down in the midst of the orey ground that we have had upwards. The 58 to drive south through the lode, at 8l. 10s. per fm.; we are in it nearly 5 ft., which is composed of quartz, iron, and prian, with spots of ore and mundic, presenting a strong and masterly appearance; this is letting out water, and which no miner can look upon other than a promising lode. Two stopes in back of the 58, west of Charles's shaft, where the lode is worth about 6l. per fm. A stope in bottom of the 48, west of Cater's shaft, where the lode is worth 8l. per fm.—Pryor's Lode: In the 28, east and west of cross-cut, we have driven east and west of ditto about 5 fms.: in the former place the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, but in the latter place the lode is disordered, which has been the case ever since we met with the slide, and which we have set to drive at 2l. 5s. per fm.; we would suggest that there should be as much done as possible on this lode in the shortest possible time, but especially in the western direction, as it will be getting back parallel to where Park lode made its ore; and if not successful, we would then immediately put in some dams which would ease the lead on the engine considerably.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Feb. 4: In the 100, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; the ground is easy for driving, and the lode is likely to improve. In the 90 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore; in the same level west the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing good stones of ore. The 80 west produces good stones of ore; lode 2 ft. wide. Other parts are much the same as last reported. The sinking of the western engine-shaft under the 85 fm. level is progressing satisfactorily.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Feb. 5: Old Lode: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 50 under adit, is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore, a very kindly lode indeed. The lode in the 10 west below adit is 4 feet wide, consisting of spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore, and letting out a quantity of water, so that it has drained all the ground above, and west, to the boundary cross-course, which is about 30 fathoms. The lode in Stanaway's winze, in bottom of the adit west, is 3 feet wide, consisting of spar, mundic, and copper ore, worth of the latter 1 ton per fm.; this winze is 6 fms. in advance of the 10, and will give us good ventilation to take away the ore ground in the back of the 10, on tribute. We have driven the 30 cross-cut south 10 fms., and as the lodes are only 11 fathoms apart at surface, most likely we shall intersect the lode in this level shortly.—Edward Lode: The lode in the adit level is 2½ feet wide, yielding a little ore, but not to value. The lode in Prout's rise and stope, in back of the 50 east, is 3 feet wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. We sampled at Calstock Quay, on Friday last, 64 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL DAMSEL.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, Jan. 31: The cutting down of Dunsterville's shaft, on the south lode, is completed, and we shall commence sinking the same below the cross-cut on Tuesday, in a lode 2 ft. wide, which will produce good stones of copper ore, of a most promising character, and as it is how just entering the granite; we think a still further improvement will be shortly met with. The 50 fathom level, east of cross-cut, on Tremayne's lode, is still producing good stones of ore. We have opened east and west of the 50 fathom level cross-cut, on the new lode, about 9 feet; the lode in each end is 1 ft. wide, producing rich stones of yellow copper ore, and is daily improving as it is leaving the influence of the cross-course, being large at this point; we hope to be able to value these ends in our next report. We are pushing on as fast as possible with the clearing of the 50 cross-cut, south of Turtle's lode. Nothing new in any other part of the mine since our last report.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Geo. Rowe, Jan. 31: The ground at the engine-shaft sinking below the 92 is of a good description, and favourable for progress. The lode in the 92 west is 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and a considerable quantity of water. The lode in the 81 west is looking exceedingly kindly, worth 20l. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will yield 2½ tons of ore per fm. No lode taken down in the 61 west during the past week. The lode in the stopes in back of the 61, and bottom of the 50, is also looking well, worth 25l. per fm. The ground in Bray's cross-cut, driving south, is rather stiff and slow for progress. All other points of operation are without change since last reported on. We weighed off yesterday, October and November ores, 179 tons 5 cwts. 2 qrs.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Jan. 31: The lode in the 120 is from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, &c., with a little ore; this is only 9 ft. behind the point where the ore came in at the 110, which we think is bearing a striking resemblance to the latter level; driving by six men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom; therefore a speedy improvement may be anticipated. The 110 west, to four men, at 8l. per fm.; lode small; this is getting towards the orey ground driven through in the 100. The 100 west, to four men, at 6l. per fm.; lode 15 in. wide, of quartz, &c., with stones of ore; the granite here has changed, being very much like that in the 90 and 80; therefore we look forward for an improvement. The 90 west, to four men, at 4l. per fathom; lode 15 in. wide, worth from 1 to 1½ ton per fm. The 80 west, to four men, at 4l. per fathom; lode worth from 2½ to 3 tons of good ore per fathom. The rise above the 80 west, to four men, at 5l. per fm.; lode worth 3 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode in the 66 west is small, and set to six men, at 7l. per fm.; we are hurrying on as fast as possible in order to get over the bunch of ore we have in the 80 and 90.—New Lode: We have suspended the winze below the 80 until the rods are brought in through the 66, but we are glad to say there is a good lode in it, worth from 30l. to 40l. per fathom. We have set the 80 cross-cut to drive north from the tin lode, at 12l. per fm.; this we intend to hurry on as fast as possible. We have also set the shaft to strip down and complete from the 66 to the 80, and we hope in the course of another month to get this completed, so as to fix the rods and resume the shaft below the 80, when we shall be laying open good tinny ground. We have set our pitches at much the usual tributes as before, and we look forward to improvements, especially in the 120.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, Feb. 5: I have nothing new worth mentioning in our underground department; next week will send you particulars of both tutwork and tribute.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—Capt. Williams, Feb. 5: The lode in the 115 end is without change since yesterday, worth 20l. per fm., but in the bottom going down there is a fine lode, worth for 3 fms. in length, 100l., and I believe we shall in a few feet driving again have an improvement.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—R. Pryor, sen., J. Nicholas, S. Davey, Jan. 31: Engine-shaft: There has been but very little done in this part of the mine since last reported, on account of a breakage that has taken place both in the connection-rod and angle-bob, which are again repaired, and in good working order.—Holgate's Shaft: In the 65 cross-cut south we met with a small gossan, that hove the lode a little to the east, but which is again come into the end, and is worth full 10l. per fathom.—Pryor's Lode: The lode in the 54, east of cross-cut, is worth 12l. per fm., and in this level, west of ditto, 10l. per fm. The lode in the 44, east of cross-cut, is worth 6l. per fm., and in this level, west of ditto, 10l. per fm. No. 1 rise, in back of this level, is worth 8l. per fathom; and No. 2 ditto, 7l. per fathom. The lode in the 34, east of cross-cut, is worth 10l. per fm.; in this level, west of ditto, the lode is worth 9l. per fm., and improving. We are still pushing on the 24 cross-cut towards Pryor's lode, but in consequence of the ground being hard our progress is slow. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Feb. 5: Clymo's shaftmen are now engaged preparing to put down new pitwork from the 110 to the 170. In the 170, north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth 5l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, worth 7l. per fm. In the 160 south the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. In the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 5l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 6l. per fm. No alteration to notice in the 160 north. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on Jan. 30, two parcels of lead ore—No. 1, computed, 55 ton; No. 2, computed, 20 tons.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, Jan. 31: We are making better progress in sinking Cremorne and Carter's engine-shafts; the ground in both shafts has changed for the better. In the 35, east of Cremorne shaft, we are driving by the side of the lode, where the ground is easy for progress; price for driving 40s. per fm. There is no change in the 15 cross-cut, south of said shaft, since last reported on. No. 4 lode in the 25, driving east of Carter's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, oxide of iron, and saving work for tin ore—a very kindly lode indeed. The ground in the rise in back of the 15, east of Carter's shaft, on No. 3 lode, is very soft, and the lode is small; price for rising, 15s. per fathom.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, Feb. 4: We have completed the fixing of the lift, &c., and have resumed sinking, which is going on favourably; the price is the same as that given last month—21l. per fm. We shall continue to make fair progress with the present character of the ground; we have not taken down any of the lode since we resumed sinking, consequently I cannot speak of any change in its character.

WHEAL PROSPER.—H. Stephens, E. Blewett, Feb. 4: The sumpmen are preparing to sink the engine-shaft below the 50 with all speed. The 50, driving east, is worth 9l. per fm. The same level west is worth 3l. to 4l. per fm. The 40 east is worth 7l. per fathom. The same level west is very promising, and producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. We continue to intersect branches in driving east on Porth-cue, but have not met with any of value. There is an increase of water from the end, which we consider is an indication of being near the lode.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Jan. 31: The new engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. under the 133; the lode in the bottom of said shaft is small, yielding

occasional stones of tin, but not of much value; the ground is clearer of spar, and looking kindly for the production of tin. In the same level, east of shaft, Allen's branch is yielding a little low-price tinstuff. In the 123, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is worth 26*l*. per fathom. The winze sinking under the same level, on Allen's branch, is worth 6*l*. per fathom; we expect this will be communicated with the level below next week. In the 113, east of the same shaft, Allen's branch is worth 20*l*. per fathom. The stopes in the back and bottom of the same level, on Allen's branch, are worth, on an average, 12*l*. per fathom. In the 103 cross-cut, south of Allen's branch, towards the engine lode, the ground is a little wetter. The stopes in the back and bottom of the same level, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 10*l*. per fathom. There is no change to notice in the cross-cut north of the same level, towards Allen's branch. The men are now engaged opening the new engine-shaft in the 113 fm. level for main-rods, &c.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 3: There is no change of importance since my last. We are pushing on three or four points referred to in that report as fast as possible, and hope soon to have to report of a discovery.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Conde, M. Rogers, Jan. 31: Tin Lode: The engine-shaft is sunk to the 110, and we have set to cut a plat by nine men, at 10*l*. per cubic fm. The 100 is driving west of engine-shaft, by four men, at 7*l*. 10s. per fm., worth 16*l*. per fm. for tin. The 90 is driving west of incline shaft, by four men, at 12*l*. per fm., worth 8*l*. The 80 is driving east of engine-shaft, by two men, at 3*l*. per fm., worth 7*l*. The 60 is driving west of incline shaft, by four men, at 6*l*. per fm., worth 7*l*.—Copper Lode: The 48 is driving west of No. 3 shaft, by four men, at 6*l*. 10s. per fathom; the lode is producing stones of copper ore, but not enough to value. The 58 is driving west, by four men, at 4*l*. per fm.; the lode is of a promising character to improve, composed of quartz, mundic, and copper ore, but not to value. The 58 is driving east, by two men, at 6*l*. per fathom, worth 16*l*. per fm. for copper and tin. The lode in the winze is sinking below the 58, west of No. 3 shaft, is worth 12*l*. per fm.; this winze we have suspended for the present, and have put the men to stope the back and rise to hole to the winze east of shaft. The new engine-shaft is sunk 34 fathoms from surface; sinking by nine men, at 23*l*. per fathom.

WORVAS DOWNS.—R. Harry, Feb. 4: All our operations are in regular progress, and no change of importance has occurred in any part of the mine during the past week. Our month's sale of tin will be about 2⅛ tons.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Feb. 4: The engine-shaft is being sunk below the 40 as fast as possible; the ground is congenial for copper. No improvement in the 40 west. The eastern stope is not looking quite so good. The western stope is looking well, and maintains the late improvement, and is still yielding from 3 to 4 tons per fathom. The pitch at the 40, east of shaft, will yield 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 30 west, on north lode, is 1 foot wide, but poor.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.—The general meeting of subscribers and supporters of this association was held at Redruth on Monday. Mr. Hunt read the report of the council and the financial statement, which showed a debit balance of 251*l*. 10s. 8d., the debit balance brought forward from the previous year being 189*l*. 5s. 4d. During the year the progress has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Mr. F. H. Trevithick remarked that reference to the teaching of dialling, surveying, assaying, &c., any one of which is found by experience to take a person's whole time and attention to acquire a competent knowledge of. He did not discover that the working miner had been brought to appreciate the benefits or usefulness of the association; it had occurred to him whether it would not be desirable to offer prizes. Mr. R. T. Grylls stated as one reason why miners do not avail themselves of the advantages of the association is, that they do not as a class see the advantage of the knowledge which it professes to impart; and how should they? They do not find that knowledge is a stepping-stone to promotion. They do not find that the instruction which is afforded here is any stepping-stone to situations in the county. A grand stimulus would be given to the miners if it could be shown that by their acquiring a certain amount of knowledge the door which led to the situations available on the mine would be thrown open to them. It has not been so, however, nor have we any reason to hope that such will be the case. If it had been so, working miners would have overcome all difficulties, and would soon have made themselves masters of all the association can teach. He was of opinion that if greater encouragement were shown to the miner, and the present system of obtaining situations by influence were abolished, the association would receive a much larger amount of support from working miners generally. Mr. Hunt, in replying, stated that the association never contemplated or desired to make persons attending the classes scientific chemists or mineralogists, but only to place in their hands the tools and the knowledge which would enable them to detect the character and quality of the ore that may be brought within their reach. As an illustration of the disadvantage and positive loss which the working miners often suffered from the want of this knowledge, he stated that a Cornish miner, who was working abroad, had sent him 3 lbs. weight of what he called "native lead." On subjecting it to the blow-pipe, however, he found that it was chloride of silver, worth many pounds, and the locality where it was found was now being worked for silver. Mr. J. St. Aubyn, M.P., Mr. Cady, the Chairman (Mr. Charles Fox), Mr. Hunt, the Rev. J. Bannister, and others having addressed the meeting the proceedings terminated.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The sixteenth annual general meeting of members was held on Jan 29, at the house of the Institution, Newhall-street, Birmingham—Mr. Charles F. Beyer, vice-president, in the chair. The secretary (Mr. W. P. Marshall) having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the annual report of the council was then read, which showed the very satisfactory progress of the institution during the past year, and its prosperous condition, with a considerable increase in the number of members, referring also to the large and important special meeting held in London last summer, during the period of the International Exhibition. The annual election of officers then took place, Mr. Robert Napier being elected president of the institution for the ensuing year. Several new members were also elected. The first paper read was a "Description of the apparatus used for sinking piers for iron railway bridges in India," by Mr. Joseph F. Strong, of Allahabad. The next paper was "On a type composing and distributing machine," by Mr. Wm. H. Mitchell, of London. The meeting then terminated. In the evening a number of the members and friends dined together, in celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of the institution.

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND WAGON COMPANY.—The fourth half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol, on Monday, William J. Perry, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The report was highly satisfactory, the directors recommending a dividend of 9 per cent., leaving a balance of 33*l*. 12s. 8d. to be carried to the next half-year's account. The depreciation fund amounts to 1210*l*. 13s. 8d., and the whole of the formation expenses have been paid off. The report was adopted, and the dividend as recommended declared, after which the meeting was made special, and the name of the company changed to that of "The Bristol Railway Rolling Stock Company (Limited)," and it was determined to extend the business of the company by authorising the directors to purchase and sell upon redemption terms railway engines, and to purchase and let or sell passenger carriages, and any other railway stock, upon such terms as they shall think proper.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.—An enquiry, which has created great interest among colliery proprietors and miners in the Forest, was brought to a close last week, touching the death of John Carpenter, a collier, employed by Mr. Henry Crawshay at the Lightmoor Colliery, Cinderford. It appeared that on Jan. 15 the deceased and other men were being drawn up the pit in question, having previously given the proper signals, which, however, were not answered from the engine-house. On arriving at the mouth of the pit, and before the men had time to land, the cart began to descend, and the deceased in attempting to jump out fell to the bottom of the shaft, and was killed. It was alleged that there had been an infraction of the rules at the colliery, and that a proper indicator had not been provided. A most searching investigation was, therefore, made into all the circumstances of the case, and the enquiry occupied four days. Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector, at the request of the coroner, was present, and gave his opinion that the colliery was in a most satisfactory state, but that there was not a proper indicator, and that there had been a great infraction of the rules. On the last day of the enquiry, after an hour's consultation, the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find the deceased was accidentally killed by falling down Lightmoor Pit on the morning of Jan. 15. We find, also, that the general and special rules have been violated,—No. 12 general rule, in no indicator being provided to show the load in the pit. Special, in rules to banksmen, hangers-on, and others—No. 3, in allowing any other than the hanger-on to make signals; No. 4, by allowing men to ascend the shaft without providing a hanger-on and banksman; No. 6, by men getting out of the carriage before it comes to rest. In rules for enginemen and others—No. 6, in allowing persons to be in the engine-house. We further desire to call the attention of the Inspector of Mines to the violations of the rules, and hereby request the coroner to forward him a copy of this verdict."

COLLIERY ACCIDENT—THREE MEN KILLED.—A fatal accident has occurred at Mr. John Rosbottom's colliery, at Heath Charnock, near Chorley. Three men, named George and William Bibby (brothers), and Francis Bateson, were at work at the bottom of the pit, when a mass of stone, weighing about 50 tons, suddenly fell from the roof, and crushed them to death.

ALUMINATE OF ALKALIES, AND THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—An invention has just been patented by Mr. C. Cochrane, of the Ormesby Ironworks, Middlesborough, which relates to improvements in the manufacture of aluminate of soda and aluminate of potash. Blast furnace slags powdered are mixed with a salt, usually carbonate of soda or potash, and submitted to a high temperature, but below the fusing point. The resulting product is washed, and the aluminate is obtained by evaporation. Mr. Cochrane states that clay and lime, or limestone and chalk, may be used instead of blast furnace slag. The same gentleman also proposes to use the aluminate of potash or of soda to improve the quality of iron.

ECONOMIC ILLUMINATING OIL.—An improved and economic burning oil has recently been patented in this country for Mr. B. Hebard, of Dorchester, Mass., U.S. The compound consists of four quarts of fusel oil, one quart of refined petroleum, paraffin or coal oil, and about one pint of alcohol or methylated spirit. The fusel oil is washed with water, and upon the water being drawn off the petroleum is added, and then the alcohol. The result is that chemical combination takes place, and a good burning fluid is produced.

THE TRADE IN CRINOLINE.—It would hardly be believed how important an industry has sprung from the fashion of wearing crinolines, if there were not statistical documents to prove the fact. The steel springs for petticoats amount to 4,800,000 lbs. weight per annum for France alone, 2,400,000 lbs. for England, and 1,200,000 lbs. for the rest of the world. These springs, covered with cotton, are sold at the rate of 1 f. 25 c. per lb., which gives an average of 10,500,000 f. annually. The cotton employed in covering them is sold at about 30 f. the 200 lbs., which makes the sum 1,200,000 f.

An American gentleman, Mr. J. L. Linton, has lately visited Paris for the purpose of submitting to the French Government his new method of generating steam. Instead of the ordinary fuel he uses petroleum oil, or, should that be wanting, ordinary coal oil; and, as the machinery which he employs can be easily applied to the steam-engines in general use, he claims the merit of effecting a very considerable saving.

To Directors, Solicitors, Secretaries, &c.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Now ready, price 2s. 6d., A HANDY BOOK OF WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT, IN ORDER TO FORM ANY MERCANTILE, MINING, AND OTHER JOINT-STOCK, COMPANIES. Designed as a PRACTICAL GUIDE for Projectors, Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Creditors, Solicitors, Secretaries, and other officers. By THOMAS TAPPING, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and to be had of all booksellers and newsmen.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Feb. 6, 1863.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	
Best selected.... p. ton	92 0 0-	—
Tough cake...... „	89 0 0-	—
Tile .... „	89 0 0-	—
Burra Burra .... „	96 0 0-	—
Copiapo .... „	— -	—
Copper wire ...... p. lb.	0 1 0⅛	—
ditto tubes ...... „	0 1 0-	—
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	96 0 0-	—
Bottoms .... „	101 0 0-	—
Old (Exchange) .... „	82 0 0-	—
IRON.	Per Ton.	
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6 7 6-	6 10 0
Ditto, to arrive	6 7 6-	6 10 0
Nail rods	7 0 0-	—
„ Stafford. in London	7 10 0-	—
Bars ditto	7 5 0-	8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8 7 6-	8 10 0
Sheets, single	9 5 0-	9 15 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 10 0-	4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0 0-	5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5 15 0-	—
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 10 0-	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 12 6-	—
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11 10 0-	12 10 0
To arrive	11 15 0-	12 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 14 6-	3 0 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	2 8 0-	2 10 0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	2 5 0-	—
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	— -	—
Welsh Forge Pig	— -	—
LEAD.		
English Pig	21 5 0-	23 0 0
Ditto sheet	21 15 0-	22 0 0
Ditto red lead	22 15 0-	23 0 0
Ditto white	28 10 0-	30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	23 0 0-	23 10 0
Spanish	20 0 0-	—

BRASS.	Per. lb.	
Sheets	9½d.-	—
Wire	8½d.-	9d.
Tubes	10½d.-	11½d.
FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.	
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 10 0-	—
„ (hammered).	16 0 0-	—
Ditto, in faggots	17 0 0-	18 0 0
English, Spring	18 0 0-	23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0-	—
„ Spindle	30 0 0-	—
QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle	
SPELTER.	Per Ton.	
Foreign	18 5 0-	—
To arrive	18 10 0-	—
ZINC.		
In sheets	23 5 0-	23 10 0
TIN.		
English, blocks	115 0 0-	—
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	116 0 0-	—
Ditto, Refined	120 0 0-	—
Banca	122 0 0-	123 0 0
Straits	120 0 0-	121 0 0
TIN-PLATES.*		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 8 0-	1 8 6
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 14 0-	1 14 6
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 4 6-	1 6 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 10 6-	1 12 0
IC Coke .... „	1 3 0-	1 4 0
IX Ditto........... „	1 9 0-	1 10 0
Canada plates .... p. ton	12 10 0-	13 0 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Yellow Metal Sheathing .p. lb.	8½d.-	—
Sheets .... p. lb.	8d.-	8½d.
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	6 12 6-	6 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The heavy fall in copper, by creating a considerable stir in that metal, has imparted a greater appearance of animation to the market than has been seen for some time past; prices generally are firmer, and in some instances assume an upward tendency; the Metal Market, altogether, has a decidedly less gloomy tone, and it is to be hoped no supervention of dulness will occur again to clog the wheels of our trade.

COPPER.—In accordance with our anticipations mentioned in last week's report, smelters of English copper on the 3d inst. announced a decline of 9*l*. per ton, making present price 96*l*. for manufactured (equal to 10¼d. per lb.), and 89*l*. for cake, tile, and ingot. Although a decline in price was pretty generally expected to take place, it was not considered probable that more than 5*l*. per ton would be conceded. So large a drop has caused a great demand, and manufacturers have already nearly filled their books with orders at present prices. Foreign has, of course, been affected by the reduction in English, but not to such an extent. There are strong buyers of Burra Burra at 95*l*., but sellers have faith in the market, and are disinclined to realise at this price. Kapunda held for 98*l*. and upwards.

YELLOW METAL.—Simultaneously with copper, the fixed price of yellow metal was reduced ¾d. per lb.—viz., to 8½d. The actual selling price has been but very little altered by the decline, for previously sheathing was selling at 8½d., and braziery sheets at 7¾d. to 8d.; and we have not yet heard of any sales having been made below these figures. The discount allowed for cash on shipping orders for sheathing is now reduced to 3 per cent.

IRON.—Railway bars remain quiet, at 5*l*. 10s. to 5*l*. 12s. 6d. in Wales. Merchant bars in fair request, at 5*l*. 10s. to 5*l*. 15s. at the works, and 6*l*. 7s. 6d. delivered f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire descriptions in good demand. Makers of hoops very full of orders; full list prices readily obtainable for first qualities. Swedish bars are not in excessive supply, but the demand being limited prices remain without improvement—11*l*. 10s. to 11*l*. 15s. for ordinary specifications. Fine sizes realise higher rates. Scotch pigs have scarcely moved during the week; market closes 54s. 6d., m.n.

SPELTER.—Sales continue to be made at 18*l*. 5s. cash for spot parcels, and 18*l*. 10s. for spring shipment, at which rates there is a tolerably firm market. The stock in London has been reduced nearly 800 tons during the past month, which in itself is a favourable sign. The stock on the 31st ult. amounted to 4752 tons, against 5530 tons on Dec. 31 last year.

LEAD.—There has been a considerable demand for WB pigs, which has greatly reduced the stocks, and caused an advance in price of about 10s. per ton; present quotation, 23*l*.; ordinary soft quality is unaltered; price firm, at 21*l*. 5s. Pipe in fair request; sheets and shot dull; Spanish pig, 20*l*.

TIN.—English remains steady, at fixed rates. In foreign there has been more doing, at about 120*l*. cash, and 121*l*. three months prompt for fine Straits. In Banca, business is reported in Holland at 71½ fl., equal to about 124*l*. laid down here.

TIN-PLATES firm at quotations. Shipments to India and China are rather on the increase. The American demand continues good.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.—Since the annual circulars were issued, the stock of pig-iron has increased in Scotland about 35,000 tons, and it is now upwards of 740,000 tons. The shipments, foreign and coastwise, this year were 30,467 tons, against 44,729 tons in the same period of 1862, and thus show a decrease already of 14,262 tons. Though the production continues fairly to overwhelm the demand, and money has recently advanced 2 per cent., the price has as yet only fallen about 6d. per ton. Large sales have been made at 56s. to 54s. 9d. per ton three months open, and 53s. 6d. to 53s. 9d. per ton cash. The price to-day (Feb. 5) is nominally 54s. 3d. cash, against 49s. 6d. twelve months ago, when the stock was 150,000 tons less, and the prospects of the trade brighter and better than they are at the present time.

GLASGOW, FEB. 2.—The almost uniform tone of expectancy that characterised the various trade circulars at the beginning of the year, despite the ponderous figures with which they were charged, tended, in some degree, to impart a little more animation to our market than marked its close in December. And when we consider the varied interests that are involved by an early termination of the American war on the one hand, or prolongation of it on the other, we need not be surprised that every new phase which that contest assumes should be made subservient to whichever interest it is calculated more immediately to affect. To such influences we attribute some of the fluctuations of our market during the past month; and although we close very near to the point at which we opened, it is not because there is less of expectancy now, but by reason of the preponderating influence of dearer money, diminished exports, and ever accumulating stocks. Moreover, we may reckon upon the latter causes of depression continuing so long as prices here are maintained by speculation beyond their legitimate level, whereby other districts not similarly affected are enabled to find not only a sufficient outlet for their produce, but to augment their deliveries in much the same ratio that ours are curtailed by reason of the disparity in price. In confirmation of this we have but to refer to the returns from the Cleveland district, from which we learn that last year their production exceeded that of 1861 by 98,529 tons, and that deliveries by 119,395 tons, whereas here the deliveries fall short of the production by 100,000 tons. The shipments last month are the smallest we have had since 1859, and less than those of the corresponding month last year by 8954 tons. The returns were in January, 1863, foreign, 10,204; coastwise, 15,654=25,858. January, 1862, foreign, 9787; coastwise, 25,025=34,812. January, 1861, foreign, 11,629; coastwise, 28,207=39,836 tons. The local consumption continues good; nevertheless, there is a wide margin between supply and demand. The labour question again occupies attention, and although there are no signs of immediate concession on the part of the men, we do not anticipate any very lengthened or wide-spread contest, seeing that the masters have combined to assist those whose men are on strike. The opening price last month was 54s. 3d.; the maximum, 55s. 6d.; the minimum, 53s. 9d.; the closing, 54s. 6d.; and the average, 54s. 6½d.; against 48s. 7d. in January, 1862, and 49s. 1d. in January, 1861.—ANDREW WOODROW AND SON.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date January 31, writes:—During the first half of this month the market remained without animation. There were no sellers below 69 fls., and this price was obtained for immediate wants. Towards the middle of the month the demand became, however, very active, was supported for some time, and gave rise to considerable transactions. In the beginning some thousands of slabs changed hands at 69 fls.; later, a few more thousand were disposed of at 69½ fls. and 70 fls., and at last 70½ fls. was paid. After those transactions the market calmed down again, and latterly holders were more disposed to give way a little, the last quotation being 70 fls., at which 1000 slabs were sold this morning.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Stock of Banca tin on warrants on Dec. 24 ......Slabs	69,740	53,971	65,214
	1863.	1862.	1863.
Deliveries in January	9,335	5,105	4,123
Stock on warrants January 31	60,405	48,866	61,091
Stock in hands of Trading Society for their annual sale	75,350	81,620	102,615

Amongst the sales of this month there are some few for export, but the greater part were made on speculation, to which the improvement must principally be ascribed, and as there are usually two sides to this question we shall leave the facts to develope themselves, without pronouncing a personal opinion as to the future. According to the last accounts from Singapore, the demand had subsided a little, but up to that date they had continued to pay a high price (131s. 6d. on board, freight included), and to ship to China and Japan nearly all which would otherwise have been directed to England and elsewhere. For some time to come the supplies of Straits in Europe can, therefore, not be large, and this, as a matter of course, must influence the stocks, which, especially in London, had accumulated to an unusual extent, but which probably will have been reduced already a little by all the transactions which have taken place during the course of this month. The statistics will shortly enable us to judge of this matter more clearly. In the nature of the business there is still very little alteration. Besides England, Germany has made a few purchases, but in general the consumers buy only from hand to mouth. The deliveries have, however, been very satisfactory, and our statistics are, in consequence, more favourable than they were a month ago.—P.S. During the course of this day a further quantity of 1500 slabs have been sold at 70 fls., and 500 slabs at 70½ fls., and there are no more sellers below the last quotation.

BOSTON, JAN. 19.—There is nothing doing in Sydney or Pictou Coal, and prices are nominally the same. In anthracite steady retail sales at $9 per ton. Pig-iron is very firm, and prices are a shade higher. The sales of Scotch, Gartsherrie, and other brands No. 1, have been at $36·50 to $38 per ton, cash and four months. In American pig the sales have been at $36 to $38 per ton, cash and four months. Bar and sheet iron are firm, and held at full prices.

NEW YORK, JAN. 21.—The demand is moderate for domestic Coal, and the market is heavy; sales from the yard at $7 to $8 per ton of 2240 lbs. Foreign is plenty, and in good demand; sales of 300 tons of Scotch steam on private terms; 250 tons of Splinth at $6·50 to $7, cash; 100 tons of Liverpool Gas Cannel at $8·25; 88 tons of Liverpool Orrel at $6·50, and 645 tons of West Hartley at $6·75, cash. Scotch pig-iron is scarce, and firmer; sales of 150 tons at $34·50 to 35. American pig has been in better request for future delivery, with sales of Nos. 2 and 1, deliverable the next two months, at $32 to $34 per ton, cash; other descriptions are also in very light supply, and the market is buoyant.

The MINING SHARE MARKET this week has been subject to a species of panic, consequent on a fall in the price of copper of nearly 9*l*. per ton, and which was announced on Wednesday. The standard for copper ore has also declined to 117*l*. for 6⅝ per cent. Various reasons are given for this move on the part of the smelters, and it is generally believed that it has been owing to the expected arrival of a large quantity of foreign copper. Although this decline may temporarily affect deep and expensive mines, we do not see in it sufficient cause for the general tumble in shares, though it was only natural to suppose that it would be made the most of for market purposes. Lead continues firm, and an advance is daily expected in tin, so that these circumstances in some measure counterbalance the fall in copper. The chief business has been in Wheal Harriett, Drake Walls, East Caradon, North Roskear, Bryn Gwiog, South Tolgus, South Crofty, North Crofty, Wheal Grenville, East Russell, West Tolgus, Wheal Seton, North Basset, North Downs, Cook's Kitchen, Great Wheal Fortune, Cargoll, Pendeen, South Herodsfoot, Stray Park, West Caradon, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Ludcott, Wheal Unity, Wheal Crebor, Marke Valley, West Rose Down, &c. East Caradon shares have not been quite so firm, and leave off 47 to 47½; the 50 east has improved to 90*l*. per fm.; the 60 east, 20*l*. per fm.; the 70 east, 30*l*. per fm.; the 70 west, 40*l*. per fathom; the new lode, in the 60 east, 25*l*. per fathom; the 70 east, 50*l*. to 55*l*. per fm.; the 70 west, 20*l*. per fm. Marke Valley shares have been more dealt in, at 8¾ to 9½, and leave off 8¾ to 9. Wheal Buller shares advanced to 90, and leave off 80 to 90. Cook's Kitchen shares have been in demand, and leave off 33 to 34. Cargoll shares also in demand at 46 to 47½. Wheal Basset, 75 to 80, ex div.; at the meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 1*l*. per share was declared, leaving 812*l*. 17s. 3d. in hand; the profit on the two months was 450*l*. 3s. 10d. A cross-cut is being driven in the 75, to cut the carbona, from which large quantities of tin were obtained from the levels above. Calvadnack, 6 to 6½; Caradon Consols, 18 to 20; Carn Camborne, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Clifford Amalgamated, 21 to 23; Devon Great Consols, 515 to 525. South Tolgus shares suddenly advanced from 53 to 63, leaving off 65 to 67; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss of 32*l*. 17s. 4d. on the two months, and a balance in hand of 489*l*. 6s. 9d.; the sales for the next two months will be 400 tons of ore. East Basset, 51 to 53; East Carn Brea, 11⅛ to 11⅜; East Rosewarne, 3¼ to 3½; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 16 to 18; Great Retallack, 10s. to to 12s. 6d.; Great South Tolgus, 6¾ to 7; Herodsfoot, 49 to 51; Hingston Down, 2¾ to 3. Wheal Harriett shares have been very largely dealt in, and have fluctuated very much; on Wednesday they were done at 5¾ to 6, previous to the announcement of a telegram from the mine, stating that the lode in the 115 end had fallen off to 20*l*. per fathom; this coming in connection with the fall in copper, caused a fall of nearly 30s. per share, but a rally took place. The agent, in reference to the decline in the value of the end, writes that it is the nature of the lode, and in a short time it may improve again, and in the bottom of the level there is a splendid lode going down for 3 fms. in length, worth 100*l*. per fm. Lady Bertha, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; North Basset, 3⅛ to 3⅜; North Crofty, 4¼ to 4½; the mine will sell 10 tons of black tin this month, and is preparing a good parcel of copper ore. North Roskear shares have fluctuated very much, from 48 to 52, and leave off 49 to 51; various reports are in circulation as to the falling off in the winze, &c., but the latest report from the agent values the 184 at 65*l*. per fm.; the winze, 50*l*. per fm.; the 174, 70*l*. per fathom; No. 1 stope, 50*l*. per fathom; No. 2 stope, 40*l*. per fathom; and the 140, on Reeves's, or tin lode, 35*l*. per fm. North Downs shares, after reaching 3½ to 3¾, suddenly declined, and leave off 2⅞ to 3⅛. North Treskerby, 4⅛ to 4⅜; New Wendron, 4 to 4½. Great Wheal Fortune, 31 to 32; at the meeting a dividend of 15s. per share was declared; on Carnmeal lode the engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fathoms below the 90; the lode in the rise in back of the 90 is worth 35*l*. per fathom, and other parts looking well. In 12 months ending November, 1862, the ground removed was 1192 fms. 3 ft. 3 in.; average price, 4*l*. 0s. 6d. per fm.; tinstuff sampled, 247,169 sacks; average produce, 3 cwts. 1 qr. 17 lbs. per 100 sacks; tin sold, 444 tons 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 7 lbs.; dressing cost, 5*l*. 10s. 9d. per ton. Pendeen, 6 to 6½; Providence Mines, 43 to 44. Wendron Consols, 10 to 11; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of 1153*l*. 1s. 11d. against the mine, and a call of 1*l*. per share was made. The report states that upwards of 3000*l*. have been expended on Bal Dees part of the mine, and while they do not anticipate any further outlay there, they rely on considerable returns, and other parts of the mine also have improved, so that by paying off the present balance by a call, an early return to dividends may, we hope, be anticipated. Gonamena, 2¾ to 3; at the meeting a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made; the accounts showed 178*l*. 13s. 2d. in favour of adventurers. The 90 west, on Sarah's lode, is within a short distance of where, above, it would yield 4 tons of ore per fathom. The report also states that more than 46,000*l*. worth of ore has been sold from the mine, and none of it came from below the 90. South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 18s. to 20s.; South Herodsfoot, 5¼ to 5½. East Grenville, 47s. 6d. to 50s.; at the meeting the accounts showed liabilities over assets of 725*l*. 9s. 5d., and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The tin sold during the quarter realised 539*l*. 10s. 5d.; copper, 92*l*. 18s. 8d.; and the report of future prospects favourable. South Crofty shares, after reaching 39, have been more freely offered, and leave off 35 to 37. Stray Park, 40½ to 41½. Tamar Consols, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d., and enquired after. Tolcarne, 3¼ to 3½. Wheal Crebor, 18s. to 20s.; at the meeting a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The mine is improved to 3 tons of ore in the shaft, and 55 tons of good ore sampled. Trumpet United, 9s. to 11s. West Caradon shares advanced to 37, buyers, and then declined, and leave off 33 to 35, sellers. West Seton, 280 to 290; West Tolgus, 65 to 67; Wheal Grenville, 5¼ to 5½, and in request; the 182 tons of ore realised rather less than 1200*l*., or about 6*l*. 10s. per ton all round. The fall in the standard since it was sampled making a difference of about 14s. per ton. The mine has improved in the 80 to 3 tons of good ore per fm.; the rise above the 80, to 3 tons per fm.; the tin lode has also improved to 30*l*. and 40*l*. per fm. Wheal Grylls, 34 to 36; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 4¼ to 4¾; Wheal Margaret, 38 to 40; Wheal Mary Ann, 16 to 17. Wheal Seton shares have been freely offered, and leave off 220 to 225. Wheal Trelawny, 17½ to 18½; the mine has sold 60 tons of silver ore, at 27*l*. per ton. Wheal Ludcott, 8½ to 9; Wheal Unity, 10s. to 11s.; Wheal Uny, 7 to 7½. Wheal Agar shares have advanced to 5¾, 6¼, and in demand. Drake Walls shares have fluctuated very much, and leave off 2¼ to 2½. East Russell shares, after declining to 5⅛, improved on Friday to 5⅜, 5½. Bryn Gwiog, 35 to 36. We direct attention to a lot of forfeited shares in the Garreg Mine, which will be sold by public auction by Messrs. Thomas and Son, on Thursday next. The mine is in Holywell, Flintshire, is well provided with machinery, has sold upwards of 100 tons of lead ore, and at the present moment exhibits some promising features. The shares, upon which more than 5*l*. per share have been paid, will be sold without reserve.

On the Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Wheal Russell, 5⅛, 5; Wheal Ludcott, 9½, 9⅜, 8¾; East Caradon, 49, 49½, 48½, 47½; North Wheal Basset, 3⅞, 3⅝; Tincroft, 15½, 15¾, 16; West Caradon, 36, 37½; North Wheal Crofty, 4¼; Wheal Buller, 85; Wheal Union, 5⅜; Wheal Trelawny, 17½; Great Wheal Vor, 5¾, 6¼; Grenville, 5½; Hingston Down, 3; North Downs, 2¾, 2⅞; Tamar, ⅞; West Basset, 13½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Dun Mountain, ½; Scottish Australian, 1⅛, 1¼; Port Phillip, 1½; Kapunda, 1½. In Foreign Mining Shares the

prices were:—Cobre, 22; East del Rey, 1¼, 1¾; United Mexican, 5; Fortuna, 4½; Montes Aureos, 3¼, 2¾, 3; St. John del Rey, 55½, 55.

Vigra and Clogau shares closed at 27, 29; East Clogau, ¼ dis. to ¼ pm.; West Clogau, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; St. David's, ¼ dis. to par; St. Cuthbert's, ⅜, ⅝ prem.; Nova Scotia, ⅜, ⅛ dis.; Cape of Good Hope, 1¼, 1¾ prem.; Ramsey Lead Mining and Smelting Company, ¼, ½ prem.; Dolfrwynog, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem.; East Cambrian, par to ¼ prem.; and Don Pedro North del Rey, ¼, ⅜ prem.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Shares in mines have again been the conspicuous favourites both for investment and speculation, and each of our readers as have regulated their transactions by the opinion we have repeatedly given for their guidance, have further reason for congratulating themselves on the result of their operations. Not only have the shares of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company firmly maintained their gradually increased value, but have this week made a further rise of fully 50s. on last week's closing price of 42*l.* (5*l.* paid), and are now freely taken at 44*l.* 10s. Connarrees, which were last quoted at 20s. 6d., have improved, and several dealings have taken place in them at 20s. 9d. and 20s. ex new, being the best proof of confidence in the prospects of the mine. This may also be said of Carysfort shares, which were not procurable under last week's price of 18s. 6d., nor those fully paid under 40s. Mining Company of Ireland shares were slightly affected by the greater attention paid to the Wicklow Copper shares, and gradually dropped to 19*l.*, 19*l.* 2s. 6d. (7*l.* paid). General Mining Company for Ireland shares were in fair request and closed at 5*l.* 5s. (4*l.* paid), being an improvement of 5s. on last week. In Carbery, Crookhaven (county Cork), and Castleward (county Down) shares, nothing was done. From the mining districts of the counties of Cork and Clare we have very good accounts. Of Shull Bay Mines, old Cosheen, we hear that, in accordance with the predictions of the captain, but contrary to the expectations of sundry inspectors, two out of the three south lodes, which were discovered in a cross-cut south, on a cross-course, and proved rich, have again been intersected in another cross-cut, 120 fms. west of the cross-course, promising an excellent mine, if worked with proper energy, which, however, seems to be wanting. At Ballycummisk, one of the old Audley Mines (county Cork), it is reported there is now a splendid course of ore in the 114 fm. level, clearly showing how unjustly, as well as injuriously, the county of Cork has been treated by our best geologists, but purely theoretical miners, who asserted that ore found in that district would not hold out in depth. But this is not the only serious error which our scientific men have made on questions affecting the mining interest of our country.

At the Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3869 tons of ore were sold, realising 19,295*l.* 16s. 6d. The particulars of sale were:—Average standard 117*l.*; average produce, 6⅝; average price per ton, 5*l.*; quantity of fine copper, 255 tons 18 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Jan. 1	3156	£126 2 0	6⅝	£5 12 0	£84 6 0
„ 8	2356	127 1 0	6⅛	5 10 0	84 18 0
„ 22	5926	128 6 0	5⅝	4 9 6	79 11 6
„ 29	3797	121 5 0	6⅜	4 19 6	78 1 0
Feb. 5	3869	117 0 0	6⅝	5 0 0	75 8 0

Compared with last week's sale the decline has been in the standard 3*l.* 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. 3d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the decline has been in the standard 9*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 12s.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1525 tons of ore were sold, realising 21,202*l.* 11s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 94*l.* 15s.; average produce, 17 1-16; average price per ton, 13*l.* 18s.; quantity of fine copper, 260 tons 4 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
Jan. 6	2220	£104 2 0	13⅛	£11 16 6	£87 14 0
„ 20	1885	104 13 0	11 7-16	9 16 0	86 10 0
Feb. 3	1525	94 15 0	17 1-16	13 18 0	81 10 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 6*l.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 1*l.* Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 6*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1*l.* 2s. 6d. Of the 1525 tons sold on Tuesday, 268 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 11½, and sold at an average standard of 96*l.* 15s.=8*l.* 17s. per ton of ore; the remaining 1257 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 18 3-16, and sold at an average standard of 94*l.* 9s. 6d.=14*l.* 19s. 6d. per ton of ore. On February 17 there will be offered for sale 1944 tons of ore, from Cobre, Ookip, Victor Emanuel, Great Northern, and other mines.

At the Great Wheal Fortune meeting, on Jan. 30, the accounts for the quarter showed a profit of 2258*l.* 0s. 8d. After deducting the Nov. labour cost and the Oct. merchants' bills, the actual balance in favour of the mine amounted to 1794*l.* 14s. 8d. A dividend of 1348*l.* 10s. (15s. per share) was declared, leaving 446*l.* 4s. 8d. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The report of the agents stated that there were 62 pitches being worked by 163 men, at tributes varying from 4s. to 14s. in 1*l.*; the number of men and boys employed upon tutwork was 102, the total number of hands employed upon the mine being 591. The returns for the ensuing three months would be 110 tons of black tin, about 50 tons of which would be raised from the old mine. The ground removed in the twelve months ending Nov., 1861, was 672 fms. 1 ft. 5 in.; average price, 6*l.* 3s. 6d. per fm. The tinstuff sampled, 155,704 sacks; average produce, 3 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs. per 100 sacks. Tin sold, 253 tons 8 cwts. 24 lbs.; dressing cost, 7*l.* 4s. 6d. per ton. Ground removed in the twelve months ending Nov., 1862, was 1192 fms. 3 ft. 3 in.; average price, 4*l.* 0s. 6d. per fm. Tinstuff sampled, 247,169 sacks; average produce, 3 cwts. 1 qr. 27 lbs. per 100 sacks. Tin sold, 444 tons 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 7 lbs.; dressing cost, 5*l.* 10s. 9d. per ton.

At the Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on Jan. 29, the accounts for Sept. and Oct. showed a profit of 64*l.* 13s. 6d. The assets exceeded the liabilities by 1236*l.* 4s. 11d. The agents' report stated that since the last meeting they had completed the sinking of Edmund's engine-shaft to the 110 fm. level, and the men were now employed driving south, to ascertain if there be any part of the Menadue lode in that direction, and to reach Vivian's south lode. They were making good progress in driving the 52 fm. level cross-cut towards the south part of Vivian's lode. The 62 east, upon Gilpin's lode, was worth ½ ton of ore per fm.; they were not yet got under where the lode was so productive at the 42. Since the last meeting the lode in the 48, east from Harris's shaft, had yielded fully 2 tons of rich copper ore per fm., but in the present end it was not so productive, now worth about 1½ ton. The lode here had a very promising appearance, and seemed likely to yield large quantities of ore. They had commenced driving the 48 west, where the lode was worth about ½ ton of ore per fm. They proposed selling about 320 tons of copper ore for the next two months.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on Jan. 29, the accounts made up to the end of October showed a credit balance of 178*l.* 13s. 2d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The agent's report stated that he was anxious to see deeper levels, knowing there were good shoots of ore gone down below the bottom level. Gilpin's lode had been opened on at the 90 upwards of 100 fathoms in length, and found in places very productive. Pitches had been worked in the back of this level at 4s. 6d. in 1*l.* Taylor's had been a good lode, although not opened to the extent of Gilpin's lode; it would be seen from last report that the 90 west, on Sarah's lode, was within a short distance from where the lode would yield 4 tons of ore per fm. More than 46,000*l.* worth of ore had been sold from this mine, none of which came from below the 90. He believed this would be a good mine when once laid open, and hoped no time would be lost in so doing.

At East Grenville Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Brewer in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 725*l.* A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The indications for copper in several parts of the mine are very favourable.

At the Polhigey Moor Mine meeting, on Jan. 28 (Mr. Peter Clymo in chair), the accounts for the four months ending with costs for Oct. showed a debit balance of 778*l.* 11s. 9d. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. The report of the committee stated that from the promising nature of the lodes operated on they could not do better than immediately sink with all speed on the south shaft on the caunter lode, and also sink the east shaft under the 12, on the north lode. The report of the agent stated that he thought they might be enabled to raise 100*l.* worth of tin per month towards meeting the current expenses.

At Merllyn Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 94*l.* 17s. 4d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At Garreg Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 237*l.* 6s. 5d. A call of 3s. per share was made. The secretary was "instructed to dispose of 1000 of the forfeited shares by public auction, and 1000 by private contract, at a not less price than that realised at the auction."

At the Pedn-an-drea United Mines meeting, on Monday (Mr. Pulsford in the chair), an account of receipts and payments from Oct. to Jan. showed a balance in hand of 1125*l.* The report of the agents (Capts. W. Tregay, T. Delbridge, and J. Thomas) stated the improved price of tin obtained about the time of the last meeting—continuance of which they had then reason to expect—had since that time entirely disappeared, affecting the value of their sales to the extent of 100*l.* per month. The falling of the piston of their drawing-engine, and the leaky state of the boiler, had materially affected the regularity of their hauling. With their present prospects, they believed they would soon meet the cost with even the current price of tin, for, showing even now but a very small loss, while opening the tin ground, they expected to show much better results after the levels were extended a few fathoms, and the skip thrown to the 120—the present bottom level. A continuance of the same quality tin ground now being opened up in the bottom of the mine would ensure great and profitable results, and they had no reason to doubt of its continuance, but had every reason to expect, as they got deeper into the granite, further improvement.—The Chairman, having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that, to place their affairs in a sound financial condition, it was considered necessary to make a small call.—The Secretary believed that, if they made a call upon the present occasion, it would be the last that Pedn-an-drea required.—The accounts having been allowed and passed, a call of 1s. per share was made. A discussion ensued with regard to Sparnon, during which the Secretary (Mr. G. H. Cardozo) stated there was no doubt that the East Carn Brea engine took a great deal of the water from Sparnon, but not to such an extent as to enable the property to be developed as it ought to be. An engine, therefore, was necessary. The question would have to be decided whether Sparnon should be worked in conjunction with Pedn-an-drea, or separately.—Mr. Hill enquired if some arrangement could not be come to with East Carn Brea?—The Secretary said that was altogether impracticable. Mr. Jardine thought there could be no question that Pedn-an-drea was looking very much better, seeing that the shares were being bought up by persons residing in the locality of the mine.—Mr. Sharp was sorry to find that the 120 east had fallen off.—The Secretary said that was accounted for, presuming that the tin was further north. In answer to a question, with reference to Sparnon, he stated that the condition upon which that sett was granted was that an engine should be erected; but the lord at the time, seeing the energetic manner with which Pedn-an-drea was being developed, did not compel the company to carry that stipulation into effect. Since, however, East Carn Brea had turned out so well, the lord required them to carry out that condition. Mr. Jardine remarked that Capt. Thomas Richards spoke of Sparnon in the highest terms; and suggested that a special meeting should be convened for the purpose of discussing the propriety of working Sparnon, in conjunction with Pedn-an-drea, or as a separate sett. It was eventually arranged that a special meeting should be convened for Feb. 23. The proceedings then terminated.

At the Wheal Sidney meeting, on Jan. 28, the report stated that "the quantity of tin which has been sold is nearly 13 tons; the first sale was of 8½ tons, at 66*l.* 5s., the second of about 4½ tons, at 67*l.* 15s. The balance against the adventurers is about 700*l.*, but considering that our returns will henceforward be more regular, and the cost of coal for the engine will almost cease as the spring advances, and the water-power is again used to command the water in the mine; looking also at the probability of a considerable advance in tin—there being now only about 400 tons on passage from the East against 1300 tons last year, and the price being much higher than in England, besides the possibility of an early cessation of the American blockade. We do not think it necessary to recommend a call, and hope at our next general meeting to show more satisfactory results." The mine had been inspected by Capt. Chas. Thomas, who is of opinion that at present with economical management he fears the mine will scarcely pay current expenses with present price of tin. He values the lode as worth 8*l.*, and 13*l.* to 15*l.*, and in one place 24*l.*, and points out a great falling off in the bottom level, but states his opinion that there are indications in both ends offering inducements for vigorous explorations. In effect, Capt. Thomas confirms the reports of the agents.

At Michell Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 4*l.* 6s. 3d. A call of 1s. per share was made.

At Wendron Consols Mine meeting, on Jan. 22, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1153*l.* 1s. 11d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Captains Taylor, Jenkin, and Johns reported that they "consider the mine looking better, and expect during the next quarter to increase the returns of tin. We have 22 pitches, at tributes varying from 4s. to 13s. 4d. in 1*l.* We have sold during the quarter 53 tons 10 cwts. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. of black tin, amounting to 3449*l.* 2s. 1d. We have laid out at Bal-Dees more than 3000*l.*, and do not anticipate any additional outlay there, whilst we rely on considerable returns there and in other parts which have recently improved." Employed on the mine: men, 209; boys, 79; girls, 59—total, 347.

At South Caradon Wheal Hooper meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 275*l.* 10s. 10d. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At East Wheal Lovell meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 30*l.* 6s. A number of shares being relinquished, it was resolved that they be accepted, and "that the purser be instructed to arrange with the parties on the assumption that the materials and effects are worth 1000*l.*; and that, in case the shareholders who have relinquished should desire a valuation, the purser then be instructed to proceed with such valuation in the usual way." Captain J. Burgan reported that—"Since last meeting we have altered the bearing of the shaft by stoping it a little westward, which with the sinking 3½ fms., have yielded above 400*l.* worth of returns, and if the lode continue as productive as it is at present, I may venture to repeat that our returns will be further increased, and of which I have little or no doubt."

At Hendre-Ddu Slate and Slab Quarry Company meeting, on Monday (Sir William Milman in the chair), the capital account showed an uncalled-up capital amounting to 22,225*l.* The cash account showed a balance at bankers and in hands of the manager at the quarries of 3396*l.* The report of the directors and accounts were received and adopted. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. Details in another column.

LEEDS, FEB. 5.—During the past week there has not been much business in the Mining Market, but prices have been very firm. Wheal Prudence is progressing rapidly. A sale of 40 tons of ore has just taken place, and the next is expected to be much more.—EDWARD BROOK, Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

LEEDS, FEB. 5.—In mining shares there has been more activity manifested during the past week, and previous rates have been maintained.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

SILVER BANK MINING COMPANY.—A petition for winding-up this company by the Court of Chancery has been presented to the Master of the Rolls, by Mr. P. O'Neal, and Mr. W. J. Edwards, of 47, Mark-lane. The case will be heard on Feb. 14.

RISCA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The Master of the Rolls has announced his intention of making a further call, of 100*l.* per share, on the contributories.

MOSELEY GREEN COAL AND COKE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A meeting for proof of debts in this company was held before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, yesterday. Mr. Linklater appeared for the creditors, Messrs. Greville and Tucker as solicitors for the official liquidator, and Mr. Hutton, of Moorgate-street, accountant, attended to check the proofs. The meeting was adjourned till March 20.

The Court of Chancery has appointed Mr. Frederick Whinney official liquidator of the Rockhall Fishing Company (Limited).

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the fresh arrivals were 45 ships, the quantity for sale, however, was in excess of the demand, and business in house and steam coal was very dull, at a reduction of from 3d. to 6d. per ton. In manufacturers' no alteration. Best house coal, 16s. 6d. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 9d.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.—On Wednesday there were 54 arrivals. There was an increased demand for all descriptions of coal, at fully last day's prices.—On Friday there were 73 arrivals. The market was very quiet, and no quotable alteration in prices. Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; Lambton Wallsend, 16s.; Tees Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Eden Main, 15s.; Hasting's Hartley, 15s.; West Hartley, 15s.; Tanfield Moor, 13s. 6d.; Bute's Tanfield Moor, 13s. 6d.: 58 cargoes unsold; 250 ships at sea.

LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at Liverpool in January was 41,005 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 39,780 tons, showing an increase last month of 1225 tons. The exports coastwise during January were 5415 tons; same month last year, 5175 tons—increase last month, 240 tons.

BRISTOL COAL TRADE.—The oversea exports at this port during Jan. amounted to 748 tons, as against 730 tons in Dec. The shipments were as follows:—Demerara, 300 tons; Barbadoes, 150 tons; Trinidad, 278 tons; Bordeaux, 20 tons: total, 748 tons. In the corresponding month last year 1036 tons of coals were exported from Bristol, so that the foregoing returns show a decrease in the shipments of 288 tons.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 500 tons of South Wales Coal, for Nassau, New Providence.——The Admiralty also require 3000 tons of South Wales Coal, for the Naval Yard at Jamaica.

THE WALKER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—In a Supplement to this day's Journal, we give a very interesting series of remarks upon the Walker Colliery Explosion, and upon the inquest which was held upon the bodies of those who lost their lives by it. The remarks are the more important, as showing the difficulty which there is of convincing those engaged in managing collieries that systems of working proved to be dangerous should not be continued in use, and also the apathy of the colliers themselves. The Supplement also contains—Lecture on Mineral Veins, by James Napier, F.G.S.; the Economy of Cornish Pumping-Engines; Chinese Blacksmiths; New Style of Canal Boat; Petroleum; Maryland Coal Trade; the Manufacture of Cobalt and Nickel, by Lewis Thompson, M.R.C.S.; William James, the original projector of the Railway System No. 2; the Twelfth Annual Statistics of the Mining Interest, by W. H. Cuell, &c., &c.

Now Ready, price 30s., with TITLE-PAGE and INDEX, the THIRTY-SECOND VOLUME of the MINING JOURNAL, for the year 1862.

THE TIN STANDARD.—There is no alteration in the tin standard, which remains at, for refined, 105*l.* to 107*l.*; common, 102*l.* to 103*l.*, according to the drop on Nov. 27; nor does there appear much probability of a rise to any extent while stocks continue to accumulate. The market has been rather weakened during the last few days. Considerable sales of English tin were made in the early part of last week, and had not an advance of 1 per cent. in the rate of interest taken place, it was thought an advance in price might have been announced. In foreign tin an extensive business has been reported daily. For Straits, 120s. cash, and 120s. prompt, have been freely paid, principally for export, and the market appears to be cleared of fine parcels. Banca in Holland supports the advance, and the stock is held for higher prices.—*West Briton.*

RAMSAY LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Robert Crowe, of Enfield and Lowestoft, and Mr. Robert Hesketh, late Her Majesty's Consul at Rio, have joined the direction of this company.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in February is 8732*l.*—making 1,303,775*l.* called up during the present year.

The newly-erected shears in the Southampton Dock were tested a day or two since. They are made of iron, are worked by steam, and capable of lifting 100 tons. They are the largest shears in England, and have cost 1000*l.*

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 20th January.			
Carmarthen United	30	£14 3 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Sold on the 31st January.			
Trelawny	60	27 0 0	Stock & Co.
Sold on the 2d February.			
East Logylas	50	13 3 6	Panther Co.
Glogfach	60	15 15 6	Treffry's Trustees.
Cwmystwith	100	13 6 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Goginan	20	18 6 0	ditto
ditto	5	16 6 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Sold on the 3d February.			
Holmbush	20	15 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	30	2 0 6	Treffry's Trustees.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 28th January.				
South Carn Brea	5 3 2 4	£60 12 6	£313 16 10	Bissoe.
ditto	5 0 0 19	60 12 6	303 12 6	Chyandour.
Sold on the 3d February.				
Gt. Wh. Busy	21 2 0 4	—	1230 6 4	—

Sold by the DOLCOATH MINE, during the year 1862.

	Tons c. q. lbs.	Av. price.	Amount.
Tin	993 17 3 2	£66 9 3	£66,057 12 11
Copper	452 12 3 0	4 3 0	1,878 10 4
Arsenic	129 10 0 0	1 0 0	129 10 0

Of the above quantity of tin, 913 tons 11 cwts. 1 qr. 19 lbs. were purchased by Messrs. Williams, Harvey, and Co., and 80 tons 6 cwts. 1 qr. 11 lbs. by the Redruth Smelting Company. Dividends paid in 1862, 16,110*l.*, or 45*l.* per 1-358th share.

COPPER ORES.

Sold at LIVERPOOL, by Mr. James Hallows, on the 5th February.

Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
LOT 1 (ex *John Peile*)	70	£17 17 0	St. Helen's Co.
2 (ditto)	70	17 13 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
3 (ditto)	70	17 17 0	St. Helen's Co.
4 (ditto)	70	17 14 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
5 (*C. Clarke*)	67	19 15 0	ditto
6 (ditto)	67	19 15 0	ditto
7 (ditto)	66	19 15 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 14, and sold at Swansea February 3.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	105	13¾	£10 15 0	Chili	52	24¼	£20 4 6
ditto	103	14	10 18 6	ditto	51	24¼	20 5 0
ditto	88	14⅛	10 16 0	ditto	50	24¼	20 4 6
ditto	100	14¼	11 1 0	Knockmahon	66	13⅝	11 12 6
ditto	78	14⅛	10 18 6	ditto	62	13⅜	10 18 6
ditto	48	24	19 2 6	Liverpl. Slag	111	3¼	1 15 0
ditto	43	23½	19 2 0	Lisbon	39	26⅞	20 7 0
ditto	10	56	44 12 0	ditto	2	29⅜	21 10 0
ditto	8	58½	45 8 0	ditto	10	6¼	4 17 0
ditto	16	31⅜	23 17 6	ditto	1	5	3 17 0
ditto	99	13⅞	10 12 0	Eng. & Can.	17	27	21 7 6
ditto	98	13⅜	9 19 6	ditto	12	44½	34 15 6
ditto	56	13⅝	10 0 0	British Reg.	29	33	26 7 6
ditto	29	13	9 15 0	New Cornwall	19	24¼	19 16 0
ditto	66	30¾	24 4 0	ditto	3	10¾	8 8 0
Chili	53	24¼	20 6 0	Mount Rose	1	37	30 4 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	947	£12558 19 6	English and Can.	29	£780 13 6
Chili	206	4171 12 0	British Regulus	29	764 17 6
Knockmahon	128	1411 12 0	New Cornwall	22	401 8 0
Liverpool Slag	111	194 5 0	Mount Rose	1	30 4 0
Lisbon	52	889 0 0			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Copper Miners' Company	29	£282 15 0
Freeman and Co.	222½	2585 2 6
P. Grenfell and Sons	303	3276 12 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	84	2152 4 0
Vivian and Sons	138	1796 8 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	309½	4390 6 0
Mason and Elkington	50	1011 5 0
Bankart and Sons	58	1545 11 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	259	2704 6 0
Neath Copper Company	72	1458 2 0
Total	1525	£21,202 11 6

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, Feb. 17.—Cobre 68, 54, 53, 51, 47, 107, 104, 82, 70, 49, 52, 13, 11—Ookip 47, 45, 44, 47, 42, 45, 29—Wheal Maria 27, 9, 1—Chili 57, 56, 55, 54—Knockmahon 115, 95—Victor Emanuel 56, 18, 4, 6, 2—Genoa 18—Berehaven 95—Great Northern Mining Company of South Australia 24, 8, 7, 17, 4, 33—African 44, 19, 11, 11, 2, 1—London Slag 24—London 6, 1—Precipitate 4.—Total, 1944 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	11½	£8 17 0	£96 15 0
Foreign	18 3-16	14 19 6	94 9 6
Sale	17 1-16	£13 18 0	£94 15 0

Totals—British, 268; Foreign, 1257=1525 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10⅞	£9 6 4	£106 4 6
Foreign	11 15-16	10 0 6	105 5 6
Sale	11 7-16	£9 16 0	£104 13 0

Totals—British, 603; Foreign, 1282=1885 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Jan. 21, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Feb. 5.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Clifford Amalgamated	101	£5 16 6	South Frances	46	£4 0 6
ditto	99	4 16 0	ditto	45	8 10 6
ditto	90	5 18 6	ditto	44	6 17 0
ditto	89	5 18 6	ditto	43	5 7 0
ditto	88	5 1 0	ditto	36	5 18 6
ditto	76	6 3 0	ditto	6	3 15 0
ditto	74	3 9 6	Tincroft	53	2 0 0
ditto	61	3 11 6	ditto	50	4 11 6
ditto	60	5 11 6	ditto	42	2 17 6
ditto	59	5 7 6	ditto	33	5 3 0
ditto	51	3 10 0	ditto	30	3 6 6
ditto	35	4 7 6	Wheal Grenville	50	4 7 6
Consols	56	4 14 0	ditto	38	8 16 6
West Seton	98	2 10 0	ditto	27	5 7 0
ditto	80	6 15 6	ditto	24	9 7 0
ditto	67	4 15 6	ditto	23	3 8 0
ditto	64	4 16 6	ditto	20	8 5 0
ditto	63	4 12 0	South Tolgus	84	3 10 0
ditto	56	6 0 0	ditto	80	4 17 0
ditto	53	6 3 6	Condurrow	61	1 16 6
ditto	44	7 1 0	ditto	57	4 18 0
ditto	38	4 7 0	ditto	12	3 12 6
Wheal Seton	14	3 5 6	Dolcoath	52	3 15 6
Pendarves	89	3 19 0	ditto	42	4 10 6
ditto	74	4 19 6	ditto	31	2 11 6
ditto	63	11 19 0	East Basset	53	4 7 6
ditto	53	1 1 6	ditto	34	7 14 0
ditto	52	6 8 0	ditto	29	9 7 0
East Pool	85	3 16 6	South Crofty	49	1 7 6
ditto	60	0 10 6	ditto	27	6 6 6
ditto	52	3 7 6	North Roskear	54	8 8 6
ditto	50	4 5 6	ditto	20	9 0 6
ditto	41	4 2 0	Camborne Vean	30	6 3 0
ditto	37	2 16 6	ditto	26	4 0 6
Wheal Basset	60	5 3 6	Stray Park	54	3 11 6
ditto	51	5 4 0	Bampfylde	40	11 7 0
ditto	40	6 0 6	East Grenville	21	2 18 6
ditto	36	5 10 0	Wheal Nelson	6	4 5 0
ditto	34	6 4 0	Garlidna	3	16 3 0
ditto	1	22 2 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Clifford Amalgam.	939	£4757 11 6	Dolcoath	125	£466 3 6
West Seton	563	2844 6 0	East Basset	116	764 16 6
Wheal Seton & Pen.	345	1908 3 6	South Crofty	76	238 3 0
East Pool	325	1018 10 0	North Roskear	74	635 9 0
Wheal Basset	222	1247 12 0	Camborne Vean	56	289 3 0
South Frances	220	1336 0 6	Stray Park	54	193 1 0
Tincroft	208	725 4 0	Bampfylde	40	454 0 0
Wheal Grenville	182	1166 3 0	East Grenville	21	61 8 6
South Tolgus	164	682 0 0	Wheal Nelson	6	25 10 0
Condurrow	130	434 2 6	Garlidna	3	48 9 0

Average Standard .... £117 0 0 | Average Produce 6⅝
Average Price per ton £5 0 0
Quantity of Ore .... 3869 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 255 tons 18 cwts.
Amount of Money £19,295 16 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard .... £121 5 0.—Average Produce 6⅜
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £126 2 0.—Produce, 6⅝.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	510⅓	£3080 17 3
Freeman and Co.	191	985 19 3
Grenfell and Sons	822⅛	4316 18 3
Crown Copper Company	96⅓	447 8 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	533½	2740 11 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	240⅙	1171 19 6
Mason and Elkington	477⅝	2111 4 3
Bankart and Sons	120	338 1 0
Copper Miners' Company	400⅛	2092 13 3
Charles Lambert	192	834 17 6
Newton, Keats, and Co.	87	463 16 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	24	224 8 0
Neath Copper Company	173⅛	1077 3 3
Total	3869	£19,295 16 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—West Basset 500—Levant 338—Carn Brea 300—Par Consols 233—Botallack 176—Prosper United 156—Pendeen Consols 148—Wheal Anna 136—East Carn Brea 130—Great South Tolgus 124—Copper Hill 121—Treloweth 100—West Fowey Consols 91—Rosewarne Consols 82—New Treleigh 80—Wheal Buller 68—Great Wheal Alfred 42—East Alfred Consols 40—Rosewarne United 36—Camborne Consols 10—Wheal Unity Consols 8—South Dolcoath 8—Cook's Kitchen 7—Wh. Tremayne 3.—Total, 2940 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2228—Phoenix Mines 501—East Caradon 480—Marke Valley 410—Devon and Cornwall 300—Bedford United 204—Crelake 168—Wheal Yarner 132—Wheal Emma 130—Wheal Friendship 121—North Robert 86—Brookwood 77—Wheal Arthur 64—Crebor 54—Sortridge Consols 53—Fursdon 34—Collacombe 22—Haytemoor 20—Tavy Consols 17.—Total, 5101 tons.

The directors of this company call the attention of the public to the extracts herewith from letters published by disinterested parties, which, with the reports, they consider conclusive evidence as to the real value of the property they have secured, and feel satisfied that so good an opportunity for legitimate investment seldom occurs. A considerable portion of the capital has been subscribed by gentlemen in the locality of the mine; and should the shares hereafter applied for not be allotted, the deposits will be returned in full. The lease for 21 years and samples of ore can be seen at the offices, 28, Cornhill—entrance in Change-alley.

The reason why this property has not been earlier developed arises from the fact that until the death of the brother of the present owner a lease could not be obtained for mining on the estate.

SOUTH PARYS COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.

Capital, £20,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 each.
5s. to be paid on application, and 15s. on allotment.

It is believed that no further call will be made; but, should such be found advisable, it will not exceed 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months, or as may be determined by the shareholders at the first general meeting.

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his subscription.

DIRECTORS.
E. COBHAM BREWER, Esq., LL.D., 14, Bernard-street, Russell-square.
W. R. CRITCHLEY, Esq., Manchester.
JOHN HITCHEN, Esq., Eaton-road, Chester.
JOHN SHIMMIN, Esq., Liverpool.
H. T. SCOTT, Esq., Alexandrian House, S.E.
HENRY GEORGE SMITH, Esq., manufacturer, Birmingham.

SOLICITORS.
G. W. C. Dean, 27, New Broad-street, London; and Messrs. Boydell and Powell, Chester.

BANKERS.—The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London; and Messrs. Williams and Co., Chester and Carnarvon.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT THE MINE.—Capt. C. B. Dyer, Parys Lodge, Amlwch, Anglesey, late manager of the Great Parys Mountain Mine.

PROVISIONAL SECRETARY—F. W. Howes, Esq.

OFFICES—28, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The object of this company is to work a portion of the Great Parys Mountain, shown on the Ordnance Map as Plas Newydd, in the island of Anglesey, containing 116 acres, adjoining and situated south of the Parys and Mona Mines, which have for many years regulated the price of copper, yielding an average of about 70,000 tons per annum, giving for some years past an average profit of upwards of £20,000 per year.

The directors call attention to the fact that several trial pits have been sunk at the base of the mountain, from which copper ore has been taken, and its value proved from an analysis by Professor Muspratt, which gives them every hope that at no distant period they will cut the main lodes. Should they be met with, in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the three experienced mining engineers who have just visited and reported on the property, there can be no doubt of its proving a first-class investment.

The directors have made arrangements to secure the lease of this valuable property for £5500; the same to be paid £2500 in cash, and £3000 in paid-up shares of the company.

The directors present, with the prospectus, extracts from some of the articles which have recently appeared in the *Mining Journal*, of Aug. 24 and Sept. 13 and 20, as to the extraordinary wealth of the Island of Anglesey; and, as they more especially refer to the very mountain in which this mine is situated (the boundary only dividing it from the Great Parys and Mona Mines, which for years regulated the price of copper), they desire to call attention to them, and invite the strictest enquiry as to the property, feeling certain that the result will be satisfactory; and the small sum they have to pay for it presents a striking contrast to the amount given for smaller setts in less favoured districts—for all historians who have touched on the mineral deposits in the island concur in the fact that the northern portion of it is very rich, not in copper only, but also lead and iron, and which the wealth derived from the old and the opening of new mines fully proves.

As the success or failure in mining much depends on the person employed to develope the same, the directors have been very careful in the selection of a captain, and have the satisfaction of stating that they have secured the services of Mr. C. B. Dyer, who was for many years manager of the Great Parys Mine adjoining, until the termination of the lease, who is, consequently, thoroughly acquainted with the stratification of the district, and whose testimonials are of the highest character. They pledge themselves that the property shall be worked with energy and economy, which the advantage of having some of the directors residing in the neighbourhood, who will frequently visit the works, will the better enable them to accomplish.

The directors, being anxious to have most correct reports on the property, instructed Capts. Dyer and Trevethan, and Mr. Cottingham, whose reports they publish, to view the property together.

Applications for shares to be made to the bankers or secretary of the company.

The lease and samples of the ore to be seen at the offices of the company, where all other information may be obtained.

REPORTS.

Mold, Oct. 13, 1862.—This mineral property is situated on the south-west slope of the Great Parys Mountain, on the right of the turnpike-road, from Bangor *via* Llanerch-y-medd to Amlwch. It adjoins the celebrated Parys and Mona Mines, and is distant two miles from the town of Amlwch, in this land of Anglesey. It is of considerable extent, and I believe it to be valuable for mineral for reasons following:—1. At a distance of seven miles west and three miles east of Parys Mountain, fine lodes are met with, well defined, and carrying copper to surface, associated with galena and iron pyrites. Similar lodes have also been discovered, and are now being opened, in the Dinorben ground, four miles north-west from Parys Mountain. The whole country is intersected with most powerful and kindly clay cross-courses, and is highly mineralised throughout.—2. A good course of copper ore has been opened and worked about 400 yards west of Parys Mine, and yielded well. This is plainly traceable through the South Parys sett; and costean or trial pits have been put down in the west end of the sett, from which lode fine stones of copper were taken, and the stuff now lying at surface shows indications for copper. Now, taking into consideration the proximity of South Parys to the Great Parys Mountain Mine, the produce of which ruled the copper market for some years, and which is now found strong in depth, (say) 240 yards, I at once recognise the great value of this property. It is, in my opinion, well worth a most vigorous and searching trial all through; and I believe the best course to prove it will be to bring in an open cutting from the lowest possible part of the ground till sufficient cover is attained; thence to carry in an adit, so as to cross-cut the sett through. This trial will not be expensive (say) from £1000 to £1300; but, as I anticipate a discovery by means of it of one or more lodes, on which it will be ultimately necessary to sink and erect powerful machinery, I should recommend a capital of not less than £20,000 to be available, and, with thorough practical skill and energy, there is little doubt the result will be most satisfactory.
THOS. L. COTTINGHAM, M.E.

Holywell, Oct. 13, 1862.—Agreeable with your request, I have carefully surveyed this property, in company with Mr. Cottingham and Capt. Dyer, many years agent to the Parys Mine, and who paid the shareholders large profits. I may state that my opinion is that a small outlay would make it a good mine; I cannot for myself see how it can be otherwise, as the South Parys and the Parys Mine are close adjoining each other. The Parys Mine boundary comes up to the top of the hill, and it is very clear that they have returned many and many a thousand tons of copper within a short distance of the boundary between you and them. The Parys Mine lodes in many places run (taking all the branches into consideration, the whole of which being rich for copper) 100 yards wide from the top of the hill northwards. A few costean pits have been made, and some lumps of copper ore dug out from them of the same quality as those found in the Parys Mine; but you have not gone deep enough to find the lodes. From the appearance of the flookan cut up by costeaning, traces of copper were visible; and I firmly believe that depth only is required to find you a mine that you would never live to see worked out, and that, as I have before stated, for a very small outlay. I would recommend, for the further prosecution of this mine, an adit level being taken up at the southern part of the sett, and continued northwards, so as to be able to cross all the east and west lodes, and on the most promising sink a shaft, which manner could be cheaply carried out, and the whole of the lodes proved. The enormous quantities of copper, for ages past, that have been raised from the Parys and Mona Mines, and being so close to yours, should, in my opinion, be a sufficient inducement to recommend any party inclined to speculate to lay out their money in the South Parys Mine, the advantages for shipping, &c., being very great, the port only a distance of two miles from the mine. On the whole, I can only remark that such chances have been rarely met with, and I believe with but little doubt of great success.
JOHN TREVETHAN.

18, *Bucklersbury, London, Dec.* 29, 1862.—I now beg to hand you my report on the South Parys mining sett, in the island of Anglesea. Having at your request been there to inspect the same, I am prepared to say there are three copper lodes (east and west) and one caunter lode (north and south), which intersect this property, and which may be proved at a small outlay, and there is little doubt the result will be most satisfactory. I will, if you desire it, send a more full report, with tracings, &c.
CHAS. B. BENNETT, C. and M.E.

Parys Lodge, Amlwch, Oct. 13, 1862.—This mine is to the south, and adjoins Parys Mine. About the centre of the land a shaft and some pits have been sunk, and some fine stones or lumps of rich ores raised, containing copper, lead, zinc, silver, and a trace of gold. I am of opinion a lode will be found running east and west through the grant. This can be proved by a small outlay by cross-cutting, and also the deposit from whence these large stones or lumps of rich ores came from found in the clay in the lower land. I would recommend this cross-cut (partly open east and partly a level) from the low land north towards the Parys Mine southern boundary; and I have no doubt a good lode will be found, and that it will prove a valuable property.
C. B. DYER.

Aberystwith, South Wales, Oct. 13, 1862.—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony of the high character and cheering appearance of the South Parys Mine. My opinion of it is most favourable; and I think it very probable that, in a short time, it will become an important property.
S. TREVETHAN, Sen.

Parys Lodge, Amlwch, Jan. 6, 1863.—In reply to yours of the 23d ult., I beg to inform you that the Mona and Parys Mines have sold from 60,000 to 80,000 tons of ores per annum. The profits of Parys Mines alone, for some years, during the 24 years I had the management, was from £18,000 to £20,000, and one year it exceeded £25,000. I may observe that my connection with the mine ceased when the lease of the company expired, n 1859; it is now being worked by other parties, who employ about 400 hands.
C. B. DYER.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

—2, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, and Stock Exchange, Jan. 14, 1863.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an advertisement in your Journal, headed "A Cautious Man," and referring to a "Mr." Halse, inviting speculators in mines to employ him as their broker.

I being the only person of that name who is a member of the Stock Exchange, and a sworn broker, the confusion of identity arising from the similarity of surname has caused considerable trouble to my friends, and annoyance to myself.

I may observe that it is contrary to the rules of the Stock Exchange for its members to advertise their business, and it is contrary to my custom to proffer advice for the guidance of speculators.

May I, therefore, as an act of justice, and as a favour, be allowed to state in your columns that I am not in any way connected with that advertisement, or its author.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN HALSE.

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Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY LAW—"A. M." (Sheffield).—The cost-book company in question should be registered, and until registration is under the following severe disabilities:—
1.—It cannot sue in any court of law or equity, but it may be sued.
2.—No dividend can be paid to its shareholders.
3.—Each director or manager incurs a daily penalty not exceeding *5l.* for working the mine without registration.—T. T.

COMPANIES' LAW.—In the event of a company being registered under the Companies Act, 1862, stating in its prospectus that the preliminary and all other expenses, up to the allotment of shares, is guaranteed not to exceed, say, *3000l.*, would the applicants for shares be liable (in the event of the number of shares applied for being too small to justify the directors in going on with the company) to contribute their proportion of the said *3000l* ? It seems to me that unless the shares be actually allotted, no claim whatever can be made upon the applicants for shares. But, in reply, I am asked—Is not the money expended by the directors, as the representatives of the applicants for shares, who, from the moment their application is received, are shareholders? What, Mr. Editor, is your opinion on this point? I think that unless the shares be allotted the promoters alone are liable for expenses, and that unless the directors identify themselves with the promoters, they escape liability as much as the applicants for shares. I think, moreover, that if a company is advertised with a capital of, say, *100,000l.*, and there is no special power in the prospectus authorising the directors to allot, although a less amount be applied for (an authority which no capitalist should countenance), the applicants for shares, or any of them, could compel, in a court of law, the return of their deposit, if the directors allot less than *100,000l.* worth of shares. The justice of this is obvious. A man may believe that a project would prove remunerative, if developed with a capital of *100,000l.*, yet may feel confident that with only *50,000l.* at command, failure must result. The allotment of shares, when less than the proposed number is allotted, so changes the applicants' position, that I think he must have a legal remedy.—APPLICANT.

ASSURANCE.—I should feel obliged to any gentleman who could inform me of an assurance company constituted upon the mutual system, and whose profits are divided amongst the assured during life, instead of (as is usually the case) being added to the policy.—AN INTENDING ASSURER.—Query, Would an assurer under these circumstances be held as a contributory in the event of insolvency?

DEVON UNITED.—The company formed for working this mine was wound-up some years since, and the affairs placed in the hands of a solicitor of Truro. I have repeatedly applied for information, but can obtain nothing satisfactory. Will some one connected oblige by communicating any particulars?—H. HARRIS: 22, *Gloucester-street*.

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The report of the committee of investigation was only read at the meeting, and had not been previously delivered to, or even seen by, the directors, which was considered so manifestly unjust, that an adjournment for one month was determined upon, to enable an answer to be placed before the shareholders, for consideration concurrently with the report. It is, therefore, at present, an *ex parte* document, and, consequently, we withhold its publication. Our correspondent may rest assured there is nothing in it at all detrimental to the interests of the shareholders.

NORTH DOWNS.—I should like to ask Capt. Pryor why he (or his agent) does not send a report from the mine oftener, or especially when any improvement takes place in the prospects of the concern? For some days past I, with other shareholders, had noticed an improvement in the price of these shares, and on repairing to the offices of the company for information, the reply is—"We have nothing from the mine; several have been here for inspecting orders, and that is all we know." With this *information*, Sir, we put on our hats and walk. Now, Sir, I ask—is this fair to the *outside* shareholders? as, from such treatment, we must, of course, conclude there is something *behind the scenes*, and which *all* the adventurers have a *right* to know of. If a *bona fide* discovery has been made (which, gracious knows, we have waited long for), let it come above board, and let not the management treat us in such an underhand manner.—V. R.

GONAMENA.—There are great hopes, I believe, of this mine becoming a rich one. A small call of 2s. 6d. per share I find has been made, but, as a shareholder, I would prefer calls being made less frequently, and, when necessary, much larger in amount, properly to prove such a property—as I understand from the best information that the general character and nature of this mine is most attractive for productiveness. The present selling price of this mine seems to be lower than any other of its progressive class. East Caradon, its neighbour, seems mostly to monopolise the attention of the market; and I much wonder that mines of a sound and hopeful caste do not command greater attention than they sometimes appear to do.—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

The Council of the INVENTORS' INSTITUTE, to the inauguration of which we referred in May last, has just issued the report of the committee appointed from amongst the members of the association "to obtain information respecting the Patent Laws, their practical operation and defects, and for the purpose of suggesting such alterations and improvements as may be found necessary," and in the preparation of which Admiral Sir EDWARD BELCHER, Mr. ROBERT RICHARDSON, Mr. J. J. ASTON, Dr. NORMANDY, Mr. RICHARD ROBERTS, Mr. HUME WILLIAMS, Dr. COLLYER, Mr. CAMPIN, Mr. FULLER, Mr. JENNINGS, and Mr. VARLEY took active part. The committee has considered the various Acts of Parliament which have from time to time been passed bearing upon the subject, and has reported upon the mode of granting patents, the duration of patent rights, the cost of patents, and upon legal procedure generally as regards patent right, and particularly as regards infringements of patents—the question of scientific evidence, and the desirability of establishing a patent law tribunal, or court, for the trial of patent causes.

As to the granting of patents, the committee believes that practical benefit would result both to inventors and to the public from the establishment of an official scientific body of competent and experienced persons, acting in conjunction with the Commissioners of Patents for Inventions, to investigate the question of novelty on all applications for patents, and whose duty should be to inform the applicants if their alleged inventions be new or old, leaving each applicant to determine for himself whether at his own risk he will take the patent out or not. But they consider that it might be productive of great injury to empower any body of men to consider the utility or importance of inventions. They are of opinion that no power to refuse applications for Letters Patent, beyond what is now practically exercised, should be conceded or allowed. The power of refusal is entrusted to official investigators, in a few countries abroad; but our experience of its operation in those countries has been generally unsatisfactory, and we view the system with feelings of unequivocal mistrust. The system does not prevail, moreover, in France, Belgium, or in other nations, whose policy respecting invention is more advanced than that of our own country. They do not consider that the adverse decision of the official investigators should prevent the grant of a patent, but they contend that the investigation would, in practice, occasion the withdrawal of applications for such patents as would not be sustainable at law; for few inventors, on it being distinctly shown to them that their inventions are not new, would be foolish enough to proceed further in obtaining an obviously bad patent, and thus incur needless additional expense. The public also would pay little heed to a patent with a condemnatory official record upon it; and, supposing the investigators had not distinctly erred in their judgment, any patent of that character, if brought into a court of law, would certainly bring disaster upon the patentee.

On the other hand, they think that the value of those patents whose novelty was undisputed would be greatly increased; capital would the more readily be embarked in developing inventions thus approved, and the inventor would be encouraged to prosecute his efforts with that energy and zeal which alone lead to success.

With regard to the duration of patent rights, they strongly recommend that the attention of the Legislature should be called to the comparatively short time for which patents for inventions are granted, and to the injustice thereby occasioned to inventors. They consider that all patents should be granted for a term of not less than 21 years; that no description of an invention shall be deemed a publication unless such description be found in a place fairly accessible to the public, or unless such description be written or printed in the English language; that an inventor shall be permitted, on due notice given before the expiration of six months provisional protection, to have his provisional specification returned to him, and it shall not be published. That with regard to the confirmation of letters patent, such an amendment should be enacted that the inventor, or introducer of an invention, may more readily, and with greater certainty, have his patent confimed, notwithstanding a limited prior use. That a patent should embrace all Her MAJESTY'S dominions, and such arrangements as would obtain the concurrence of the respective Colonial Governments, would be most important.

The committee submits that the cost of patents should not exceed what is absolutely necessary to defray office expenses. The high cost of patents, as the committee contends, renders it quite hopeless for most persons with limited means to seek protection for their inventions, and numerous useful and valuable ideas are, consequently, lost to the public. Many inventors, knowing that they cannot afford the charges exacted, and seeing no fair prospect of being able to pay for a patent, will not allow themselves to

be led into a new enquiry, and are thus deterred from carrying on the experiments necessary to practically and beneficially develope their new ideas. Perfected inventions also of great value, which, if publicly made known, would give employment to a great number of hands, are notoriously kept secret, and withheld from public use, owing to the expense of taking out patents; such inventions are all doubly lost, since, if known to the public, they would become the subject of researches which might lead to other very important and beneficial results. It appears that after defraying all expenses from Oct., 1852, to Dec., 1861, there remained a balance of 269,837*l*., of which sum, however, 138,815*l*. was paid as revenue fees into the govermental taxation account, leaving still unappropriated a surplus of 131,022*l*. But why a sum of 138,815*l*., levied from inventors in the obtaining of their patents for new inventions, should have been paid into the governmental taxation account would seem to require explanation, there being no principle of equity, or even of sound public policy, on which so objectionable a tax can be defended. Whilst the annual receipts from inventors now exceed 100,000*l*., the actual expenses of the Government Patent Office fall below 47,000*l*. per annum, whence it is obvious that a great reduction in the cost of patents can be made without injury, even to existing interests. The committee remarks, that "practical and scientific men, conversant with the state of manufactures abroad, are generally agreed that it is only by dint of great exertion, under the most favourable circumstances, that the supremacy of this country in the manufacturing and chemical arts can be maintained. The comparative cheapness of food abroad, the lightness of taxation, and the liberal encouragement afforded to science and its cultivators by foreign Governments, all materially contribute to counterbalance the natural advantages we possess; but the chief causes which check invention in this country, impede the progress of the industrial arts, and give the vantage to our foreign competitors, are the high cost of obtaining patents for inventions, and the very doubtful protection which our laws extend to them when obtained, and we would urge upon our Government the paramount necessity which now exists for a greater and more liberal encouragement to invention than has hitherto been practised."

They consider that from the experience obtained by the operation of the new Patent Law during the last 10 years, it is manifest that the present charges for patents are very much too high, and consider that the total expense attending the obtaining Letters Patent should not exceed 25*l*. That this sum should be divided into five sums, of 50s. each, and a sum of 12*l*. 10s.—the five sums of 50s. to be payable in lieu of the present five 5*l*. payments, and the sum of 12*l*. 10s. to be payable at the end of the fifth year, or in such other manner as the Commissioners of Patents may deem advisable; but the committee recommend that the first payment should be made as small as possible. They propose that as soon as the time at which the sums should be paid, and the final specification deposited, has arrived, the patentee, if he has not complied with either of these formalities, shall, within 24 hours, be served by one of the clerks of the Patent Office with a notice in writing, or forwarded through the Post Office at the address mentioned by the patentee in his petition or declaration, stating that the time for the accomplishment of the formality in question has elapsed, and that, if within 28 days from the date of the said notice in writing, he has omitted or otherwise failed to comply with the formality in question, his application shall be null and void, or his patent, if he has one, cancelled; whereupon, if within the 28 days the patentee, or any person acting for him, fulfil the stipulations of the Act, and pay to the said clerk an extra fee of 20s., it shall be lawful for the clerk of patents to comply with and fulfil the formalities as if the application had been made at the proper time.

Legal procedure generally as regards patent right, and particularly as regards infringements of patents—the question of scientific evidence, and the desirability of establishing a patent law tribunal, or court, for the trial of patent causes, is still under consideration, but the committee is already in a position to propose that in clause 35 of the Patent Law Amendment Act of 1852, after the words "the assignment of any letters patent, or of any share or interest therein, any license under letters patent," the following words be inserted, "provided the instrument bears under the signature of the patentee the words *to be duly registered*." That the following words be added at the end of clause 35 of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, "provided always, that the parties to any assignment or license shall be estopped from impeaching or impugning the validity of such patent so assigned or licensed." And that when any objection to the validity of any patent which is, or has been, before a court of law can be removed by the entry of a disclaimer or memorandum of alteration, such court may order the entry of a disclaimer or memorandum of alteration.

We have abstracted the report at this length from the interest naturally attaching to the subject, and from the influence which eny document emanating from an institute presided over by so competent a council must necessarily possess. In conclusion, we may refer to a correspondent's communication, in another column, which disagrees with the report upon many important points; we thus enable our readers to judge for themselves.

Patent Law Commission.—On Tuesday and Wednesday last the sittings of the Commission for enquiring into the working of the Patent Law were resumed. The Commissioners present were Lord Stanley, Lord Overstone, Sir W. Erle, Sir W. Page Wood, H. Waddington, Esq., W. R. Grove, Esq., and the secretary, Edward Lloyd, Esq. It is proposed to hold weekly meetings of the Commission during the present session.

Manufacture of Hemp and Wire-Rope.—A very interesting paper on this subject was read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, by Mr. Charles Shelley, of London, in which he carefully traced the entire process of manufacture, from the heckling of the hemp to the finishing of the rope. Mr. Shelley tells us that the strength of hemp-rope varies considerably, and depends principally upon the quality of hemp from which it is made, the number of yarns composing the stands, and the manner in which the ropes are laid. The average strength of each yarn in hawser-laid ropes is found to be greatest with the smaller sizes of ropes. Shroud-laid rope, made with four strands, is about one-fifth weaker than hawser-laid made with three strands, on account of the additional twist, or "hard," which is given to the shroud-laid; and cable-laid rope is about one-third weaker than hawser-laid rope. The history of wire-rope making is then given—from its introduction, 39 years ago, for the supporting cables of a suspension-bridge at Geneva, to the present time, the very excellent machine of Mr. Archibald Smith being, of course, referred to as the most perfect yet devised. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper Mr. P. Haggie stated that a wire-rope 1 1-10th inch in diameter was about equal in strength to a hemp-rope 2½ in. in diameter; the weight of hemp rope was about 1½ times that of wire-rope of the same total strength. A hemp-rope 3½ inches girth would not bear more than 3½ or 4 tons; but in comparing hemp and wire-ropes of the same strength, he believed that if the same attention were bestowed upon a hemp-rope as upon a wire-rope, the hemp-rope would be found more economic in durability as well as in first cost (when used for pit purposes), provided the depth of the pit was not extreme. Beyond a certain limit, indeed, a hemp-rope used for winding in a pit would kill itself—that is, the great weight of the rope itself hanging down the pit, and the consequent continued stretching every time it was lowered, would eventually cause it to become almost rotten, and it would then give way.

Utilisation of the Refuse of Slate Works.—Mr. R. Hicks, of Kensington-park-terrace, has patented some improvements in the manufacture or preparation of paints or pigments and colours. The invention has for its object the useful employment of the debris or debritus obtained in slate quarries or slate works, in combination with anyone of the known carbons or charcoals, such as lamp black, ivory black, and such like matters, or of any of the substances containing sufficient carbon. These ingredients, or schists, or schistose substances, with the addition sometimes of oxide of iron or hematite iron ore, are intimately mixed together and subjected to the action of heat, whereby their chemical constitution becomes modified, so that, when subsequently pulverised, they may be advantageously employed as a paint, pigment, or colour. When using slate which contains from 10 to 15 per cent. of oxide of iron no hematite iron ore or oxide of iron may be added; but when using slate or any of the various clays or schists that do not contain sufficient oxide of iron in themselves, the slate, clay-slate, schist, or schistose substances are mixed in a pulverised state with the carbonaceous materials, and 5 to 10 per cent. of pulverised hematite, or other iron ore, is added thereto; the quantity of oxide of iron to be added to the slate or schistose substances employed varying, of course, with the ferruginous quality of the schistose substances. The whole of the ingredients are intimately incorporated together, and then submitted to the action of heat, in the manner hereafter described. In carrying out this invention, when using slate, the slate is reduced to a fine powder, and mixed with the carbonaceous matters, and with the proper percentage of iron ore when required, and also reduced to a fine powder. These ingredients, when thoroughly incorporated, are put into a covered retort or crucible, from which the atmosphere is excluded, leaving, however, a small aperture in the upper part of the retort or crucible for the escape of the vapours or gases that may be given off. The time required to heat the mixture must depend upon the quantity operated upon, the size of the retort, and the energy of the fire. The object to be obtained is to cause the carbon to act upon, and partially deoxidise, the oxide of iron, and thereby reduce the ingredients to a black mass. When the retort or crucible is removed from the fire, and the contents have become cold, the cover may be removed, and the calcined mixture may be pulverised, and black paint will be thereby produced. It should be observed that the colour of the mixture would be injured if it were removed from the retort or crucible while hot. The process above explained is that adopted or employed for making black paint. When manufacturing lighter colours the slate, clay-slate, schist, or schistose substances, reduced to powder, are put into an open crucible, which is placed in a furnace and kept therein until the carbon contained in these substances is burned away, and the iron therein is peroxidised. The colour produced is a fawn or salmon colour, which may be varied in shade by an admixture of different colouring materials, such as ochres of different colours, hematite iron, and other suitable substances. For some purposes the slate is pulverised, and, after being reduced to an impalpable powder, is mixed with oil and water. This mixture makes a grey paint, or a delicate grey colour. In other instances, the pulverised slate is mixed with different coloured ochres or other matters suitable for producing a variety of tints; oil or water being afterwards used, as before mentioned, in manufacturing the paints or colours. The black powder produced by the process already described may be employed as the body colour used in the manufacture of black lead, for which purpose it is mixed with plumbago. The patentee claims, "the mode or modes herein set forth of preparing slate, clay-slate, schist, or schistose substances, for the manufacture of paints, pigments, or colours."

Utilisation of Furnace Slag.—Mr. A. Warner, of Threadneedle-street, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of pigments or paints from certain refuse materials. The invention has for its object the application of the refuse or slag obtained from puddling and reheating or other furnaces employed in the manufacture of malleable iron to the manufacture of pigments or paints. For this purpose the refuse or slag is reduced to a fine powder by any of the well-known mechanical operations for grinding or pulverising similar materials or other hard substances. The ground or pulverised materials are then to be washed or otherwise treated, and combined with oil or other materials, and used as pigments or paints for various purposes, as is well understood in the manufacture of pigments or paints from other oxides of iron or other metals. In carrying out this invention the slag or cinder should be reduced to a fine or impalpable powder in a grinding apparatus, such as is employed for grinding flints for pottery purposes, the materials being ground in water. After being sufficiently ground the materials are run off into a tank and allowed to subside, and then the water is run off from the surface, and the wet slimy mass is spread upon heated flues, or the material may be dried by any other convenient means. The pigment or substance thus prepared must then be taken and made up into paint by mixing with water and oil, and may be used in combination with colours and with dryers, according to the purpose for which it is required.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Affairs do not present many features of importance in Belgium, except for rails. To the contracts mentioned recently as having been concluded during the last few weeks must be added one obtained by the Cockerill Company for 2500 tons of rails of homogeneous iron, required for the Northern of Spain Railway; and another, of 7000 tons of rails and accessories, to be furnished by MM. de Dorlodot Frères, for a line from Braine-le-Comte to Gand. In the Liége basin, ordinary pig is now worth 2*l*. 14s. to 2*l*. 16s. per ton, but that obtained from a mixture containing scoriæ is done at a trifle lower, say 2*l*. 12s. per ton. At Charleroi, the various qualities of pig have been quoted of late as follows:—Inferior, 2*l*. 16s.; mixed, 3*l*.; strong and hard, 3*l*. 2s.; speckled, 3*l*. 4s. to 3*l*. 8s.; grey and superior, 3*l*. 12s. per ton. The quotation for rails averages 5*l*. 16s. to 5*l*. 18s. per ton at the works. Sheets are dealt in at 8*l*. to 8*l*. 16s. per ton for No. 15 of the English standard, but as regards the export of large lots, the quotation has fallen to 7*l*. 8s. per ton. As has been stated recently, all the Belgian metallurgical works now manufacture girders, and contracts have been concluded at prices ranging from 5*l*. 16s. to 6*l*. 8s. per ton. Fine plates are easily "placed," being forwarded into France and Switzerland. A new rolling-works has just been put into activity at Marchienne. For some time past Belgian metallurgical establishments have been considerably extending the radius in which they seek their minerals. To the minerals of the district between the Sambre and Meuse and to the oligistes of the Meuse, the minettes of the Luxembourg and the hydrated minerals of Poix, in the Ardennes, have been successively added, as have also been the scoriæ of forges, the refuse of rolling-works, &c. From the competition thus provoked a fall of prices has necessarily arisen, and the various descriptions of minerals are now offered at very cheap rates, although it is probable that the reduction in quotations has not yet attained its full development. A general meeting of the shareholders in the Corphalie Company has just been held, to consider the ratification of an amalgamation proposed to be entered into with an Austrian Company, possessing rich bearings of coal, minerals, and zinc-works. It was agreed, with three dissentients, that the amalgamation should take place, that the combined undertakings should assume the name of the Austro-Belgian Metallurgical Company, that the duration of the company should be extended over a further term of years, and that additional floating capital should be raised for the purpose of developing and extending the operations of the concern at its two centres of production.

In France, the works of the basin of the Nord are selling rolled mixed irons of the first class at 8*l*. 16s., with a variation of 8s. per class; sheets of the first-class at 11*l*. 4s., with a majoration of 1*l*. 4s. among the succeeding classes; puddled plates, 12*l*. 16s.; ditto hard iron, 16*l*. 16s.; ditto wood-produced, 24*l*. per ton. Refined pig has been quoted 4*l*. to 4*l*. 4s. per ton. In the Moselle district, prices are slightly below those just indicated. Pure refined wood-produced pig has been dealt in at St. Dizier at 5*l*. 12s. per ton. Quotations for mixed pig have a large margin, according to the composition of the mixture of the combustibles. This mixture varies considerably, the proportion of coke used in the fabrication ranging from 25 to 75 per cent. The present price runs from 4*l*. 8s. to 5*l*. Several rolling works are making reductions of prices, in order to obtain contracts; but the tariff current for irons may be said to average 9*l*. 4s. to 9*l*. 12s. for first-class, with a scale of 4s., 6s., and 8s., between the classes. The forges of the Lyons district quote first-class iron at 9*l*. 4s., with a scale of 8s. between the classes; hoop iron, 10*l*. 16s., first category; 11*l*. 12s. second category; 12*l*. 16s. third category, and 13*l*. 12s. fourth category. Important works undertaken of late years, in order to facilitate the transport of the raw materials required for metallurgical industry, have not failed to attract the special solicitude of the French Government, and last year did not yield less satisfactory results under this head than 1861. Thus, in the northern district of France, not only—as was stated last week—has the Courrières Coal Mining Company obtained a concession for a navigable canal intended to bring the products of its mines to the canal of the Haute Deule, but the three coal companies of the Lys Supérieure, Vicoigne and Nœux, and Lens, have been authorised to construct three branches to put their pits of extraction in direct communication with neighbouring railways and canals. Two railways conceded to the Northern of France Railway Company by decree dated July 6, 1862—one from Lille to Tournai, and the other from Valenciennes to the St. Quentin and Erquelines—will also be useful in similar kindred respects. The line from Arras to Hazebrouck, *via* Bethune, which is of first-class importance as regards the collieries of the Pas-de-Calais, is now in full activity; and the mines of this department, under the influence of the new outlets which have been for some years opened to them, have seen their extraction, which scarcely amounted to 4,000,000 tons in 1857, increased to 8,000,000 tons in 1862. As regards the coal basin of the Gard, its products must, without doubt, find a demand principally on the shores of the Mediterranean; but it was not without importance as regards the future development of its working, that the basin should also be able to run off its supplies towards the departments of the centre of France. In this respect the concession of a railway from Brioude to Alais, which has been definitively made to the great Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company—the most imposing enterprise of the kind in the world—will fill up the only remaining gap of importance which arrests the tendency of the basin of the Gard to extend its connection. The new line will also, at the same time, facilitate the running off in the direction of the south of the coal of the Brassac basin, the development of which will be promoted. As regards the central district of France, a decree, dated Oct. 22, 1862, authorised the execution of a branch railway to unite the coal basin of St. Eloi to the Moulins and Montluçon line. In the present state of affairs this basin has only ordinary roads by which to deliver its products, but as soon as it has the benefit of railway communication it will, without doubt, attain an important position in connection with the consumption of the empire. The Aubin basin, which has hitherto only been enabled to forward its products by the St. Christophe and Montauban Railway, has, by the opening of the line from Brives to the Lot, been placed in communication with the departments of the south-west; and coal from this rich basin will henceforth be in a position to compete advantageously with that delivered from England. Finally, the Graissessac coal basin, under the influence of the railway uniting it to Béziers, and, by consequence, to Cette and the coast line of the Mediterranean, has seen its total extraction expand in a notable manner; thus, in 1860, this extraction did not exceed 69,400 tons, while in 1861 it attained a total of 103,000 tons, and in 1862 of 117,100 tons. It may, then, be affirmed without hesitation that the measures adopted by the Government to facilitate on all points the movement of mineral combustible have already realised important results. Thus, notwithstanding the deplorable events in America, and the inevitable reaction which they have involved in Europe, the coal production of France has not ceased to increase; in 1859 it did not reach 7,500,000 tons, but in 1860 it rose to 8,039,168 tons, in 1861 to 8,400,000 tons, and last year it appears to have reached an aggregate of 9,400,000 tons. We gave some details with respect to the production of iron in France last year in a recent number of the *Mining Journal;* but it may be desirable to extend the analysis a little further. In 1862 the total quantity of pig produced in France was 1,053,000 tons, while in 1859, the year preceding the introduction of the Treaty of Commerce, it was only 856,152 tons. Notwithstanding, too, the increase of about one-fourth which here appears, France imported from England last year rough pig to the extent of 160,000 tons; there has, then, been a great development since the Treaty of Commerce both in the production and in the consumption. With respect to iron, the statistics collected indicate the same results. Thus, in 1859 the quantity of iron produced with charcoal was 90,654 tons; with the two combustibles mixed, 16,933 tons; and with coal 412,511 tons; making a total of 520,099 tons. In 1862, the production with charcoal was 71,100 tons, nearly 20,000 tons less, it will be observed, than in 1859; but, on the other hand, there was an increase of 12,500 tons in the production with the two combustibles mixed, and of nearly 190,000 tons in the fabrication with coal, so that, on the whole, the production was at least 180,000 tons larger than that of 1859. The importation of iron from England into France in 1862 may be estimated, exclusive of plates and steel, at 122,000 tons, so that, as with pig so with iron, the *régime* of competition now in force appears to have been, on the whole, profitable both to the producer and to the consumer. We may add that in 1862 ten concessions were granted of mines of combustible mineral extending over 17,684 acres, of which three were in the department of the Moselle, two in that of the Gard, and one each in the departments of the Allier, the Hautes-Alpes, the Aveyron, the Pas-de-Calais, and the Haute-Saône; three concessions of mines of ironstone, extending over 5042 acres, of which two were in the department of the Ardèche, and one in that of the Basses-Pyrénées; eight concessions of mines of copper, lead, silver, and other metals, extending over 32,564 acres, of which two were in the department of the Var, and one each in the departments of the Ariége, the Gard, the Hérault, the Lozère, the Moselle, and the Rhone. Altogether, then, 21 concessions, extending over 55,290 acres, were granted last year; and 95 applications for others—of which 27 referred to mines of combustibles—remained under consideration Dec. 31. M. Cail, the managing director of the well-known establishment of J. F. Cail et Cie., of Paris, has just been raised to the grade of officer of the Legion of Honour, in consideration of improvements effected in apparatus for the fabrication of sugar and alcohol; M. Ernest Gouin, manufacturer of machinery at Paris, has also been raised to the same coveted distinction, in consideration of excellence in the construction of iron bridges; as has been M. Claude Ferdinand Mathieu, engineer-in-chief at the great Creuzot works, in consideration of lifting processes employed in the construction of the Fribourg bridge, on the Lausanne and Fribourg Railway. Among a number of gentlemen also recently raised to the grade of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour may be mentioned the following:—M. de Cizancourt, engineer in the Imperial Corps of Mines, for improvements in metallurgy and the working of mines; M. Dreyfus, forge-master at Ars-sur-Moselle, for the creation of a new metallurgical industry in the east of France, and for superiority in the fabrication of stretched irons; M. Fontaine, manufacturer of machinery at Chartres, for superiority in the construction of hydraulic turbines; M. Giffard, civil engineer of Paris, for his "injector," now so well and widely known; M. Imbert, manager director of the Rive-de-Gier Coal Mining Company, for improvements in working collieries; M. Paul Morin, director of an aluminium manufactory at Nanterre, in the department of the Seine, for initiating the industrial production of aluminium; and M. Maximilian Pougnet, director of the Carling Colliery Company, in the Moselle, for improvements in working mines. It is thus that Napoleon III. affords, and at a cheap rate too, every encouragement to deserving inventors.

Business in copper has been inactive at Paris, Chilian having been feeble at 89*l*. 10s., while other sorts remained without change. At Havre the sale is mentioned of a lot of 5 tons of Lake Superior, Minesota mark, at 104*l*. per ton. In consequence of rather limited supplies, prices have been firmly supported at Hamburg; at Cologne and Berlin, rates have been almost nominal. Transactions in tin have been distinguished by greater activity at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, where different lots, amounting altogether to more than 10,000 blocks of Banca, have been dealt in at prices ranging from 69⅛ to 70⅛ fl.; at present it is difficult to buy Banca below 70 fl. The Paris market has been almost without transactions, but late rates have been maintained. Cologne has been calm, and at Hamburg the sales effected have been limited to some small lots. The lead market has been calm at Paris without variation in prices. At Marseilles lead in saumons, first fusion, has been quoted 19*l*. 6s.; in shot at 20*l*. 8s.; while rolled and pipes have realised 21*l*. 4s. At Hamburg the article has realised full prices; for large lots for delivery at distant dates there have, nevertheless, been sellers at prices below the current quotations. Transactions present little interest at Berlin and Cologne, and are limited to the immediate requirements of consumption. Zinc has been in more favour, and prices have generally been firmer during the last few days. The price of rough Silesian has been maintained at Paris at 18*l*. 16s. per ton. At Breslau, Hamburg, and other points rather more business has also been doing at full rates. Business generally on the Continent stands in urgent need of a period of repose and peace among the nations both of the old and new worlds; even as it is, however, transactions have acquired a very considerable development during the last 10 years.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Feb. 5.—The Coal Trade continues sluggish, and, as might be expected, the long depression it has been subjected to, with only indifferent prices, is beginning to cause much anxiety as to the result of such a very unsatisfactory state of things. The reasons given are various—first, we have the derangement in mercantile affairs caused by the disastrous American war; then we have the coal factor system; and a great authority in last week's *Mining Journal* throws the blame on the coalowners themselves, and their reckless mode of consigning coals to London. What there may be in the coal factor system detrimental to the interest of the coalowner we do not pretend to know, we have no knowledge of that part of the subject; only it does appear preposterous that 8s. or 9s. per ton should be required to take the coals from the Pool in the Thames into the hands of the consumers. But it might, perhaps, be contended that even taking the system of consigning the coals to the large ports with the evil is not going to the bottom of the subject. The production of the coal in very much larger quantities than required by the trade appears to be the foundation of the evil. When pits are sunk and establishments formed capable of producing large quantities of coal the produce must be sent somewhere if possible, even at the lowest remunerative profit; to stand still, or only work one-half or two-thirds time, as too many have been compelled to do lately, is the worst of all evils. The quantity of coals produced at some of the collieries in Northumberland is enormous; it is not at all uncommon for one chaldron of coals to be drawn at a lift, and this at a great speed; so that some of those pits produce 35 keels per day, or 280 chaldrons. Although there is no limit to the production of coal there is a limit to the demand, and with heaps of coal some three or four years old it need not excite surprise that the trade should be in a bad state; and, as we have before remarked, collieries, as well as other works, must if possible be kept going. The only feasible method, therefore, of curing the evils complained of would appear to be to restrict the production of coals within the limits of the demand, and to cease sinking new shafts until the trade has fully reached the means of production.

The Wylam Colliery has been suspended on account of an influx of water, supposed to proceed from the River Tyne. This is a very old and extensive colliery, situated about seven miles west of Newcastle; and lately they have been engaged in taking pillars off beneath the bed of the river, which, causing a subsidence of the roof, an influx of water has been the result, which has flooded the greater part of the workings. The colliery is, consequently, suspended for some time, until a pumping-engine of considerable size can be erected. The whole of the men and horses were got out without difficulty. It is not expected that the works can be resumed in less than three months at the least.

A slight explosion took place at Burradon Colliery on Monday, by which William Kirkby, one of the overmen, was severely burnt. It appears that about 400 yards from the shaft there is a branch-off from the main road, where a considerable quantity of gas is given off, and it had been determined to construct an air-crossing here. Kirkby had gone to examine the place with a candle, when an explosion occurred. There was little or no concussion, and no damage done to the workings. The men and boys were laid idle for the day by the occurrence, but that was the extent of the mischief.

According to the *Durham Advertiser*, the collieries in the west of the country are working very indifferently, and have been for some time past. In the eastern portion matters are much better, and all are working very fairly. The Haswell Company have lately vastly extended their operations, and it is stated that 900 coal-hewers alone are employed in the mine, working full time. Thornley, Cassop, and Kelloe are working well, and Coxhoe is now showing a great improvement. The Hetton and Dalton Collieries show signs of great activity. The Lambton Collieries have been well employed, except the Philadelphia Pit, which, from some cause or other, has worked very indifferently, the men for some time past having only been employed from five to seven days a fortnight. The Marchioness of Londonderry's collieries have been pretty fairly employed. Considering the general commercial depression prevalent throughout the country, the coal trade on the Wear, so far as production is concerned, may be considered in a very fair position.

The Hartley Colliery Fund.—A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the fact that a large amount of the national subscription of 70,000*l*., raised for the relief of the Hartley widows and orphans, remains idle and unapplied. He says:—"It is admitted that this sum far exceeded what was wanted, and it is believed that not much more than 30,000*l*. has been paid to the sufferers by that accident. I boldly claim, on behalf of the subscribing public, that an account be rendered. The surplus may have been wisely expended; if so, let the truth be known. In plain Saxon English I ask—'Where is the money?' Concealment in such a case will assuredly tend to paralyse the hand of Charity in future. Nay, is not that hand smitten already? The appeal on behalf of the destitute victims of the recent appalling calamity at the Edmund's Main Colliery has fallen upon deaf ears—and who can be surprised? Mutterings of discontent in reference to the Hartley Fund grow louder and louder, and an indignant howl will soon be heard through the land, unless a full disclosure is made. I do not believe there has been anything wrong, but we have a right to exact an account of the stewardship. If the surplus is invested in readily convertible securities, it might have been expected that, at least, part of it would have devoted to assuage the sorrows of the poor women and children so suddenly and cruelly deprived of husbands and fathers by the Edmund's Main Colliery explosion. I may, perhaps, be charged with ignorance of the law, and be told that such an appropriation would be considered a breach of trust. However this may be, the voice of the public would have proclaimed an indemnity. But who would have been the accusers in such a case? Suppose some 40,000*l*. of the Hartley Fund had not been applied to the purpose for which it was subscribed by the public—is this a breach of trust? The money was not given because the accident happened in Northumberland; county distinctions never entered into the heads of the donors. Then, why out of the superabundance should not something have been granted to Yorkshire? The public would not tolerate any meddlesome interference with the funds which proceed from their benevolence; but they would, probably, desire that the disposal of large surplus sums should not be entirely left to the decision of those who may have acted merely as almoners. If this be allowed, local jobs will certainly be perpetrated with money given by the public for totally different objects."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Feb. 5.—The unfavourable weather which has prevailed for the last fortnight has considerably affected the Coal Trade, and many of the collieries have been but partially employed. This state of things, however, will not last long, and once the fine weather sets in it is expected that the coal trade will again show signs of increased activity. There is no change to report in prices, and masters continue to complain of the small profits realised. The ironworks of the district have not been so unfavourably influenced by the weather, and, upon the whole, the Iron Trade is in a fairly active state. The orders are coming in pretty briskly since the commencement of the year, and America is still a good customer for iron. Quotations have slightly receded during the last fortnight, mainly in consequence of the increase in the Bank rate of discount. The extensive preparations which are being made for an extension of operations clearly prove, however, that the ironmasters have confidence in the future of the trade, and the conviction is daily becoming stronger that peace on the basis of Southern independence is the best thing that can happen to both the iron and tin trades of this district.

There are some interesting items of railway intelligence to record for the past week. The half-yearly meeting of the Llanelly and Llandilo Railway was held at Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar-street, on Saturday—Mr. Biddulph in the chair. The report stated that the earnings of the company for the half-year ending Dec. 31 amounted to 16,387*l*.; and the working expenses, including the hire and purchase of wagons 8734*l*.: leaving a balance of 7653*l*. The receipts for the half-

year showed an increase as compared with the corresponding half of the preceding year of 1827*l.*, while the expenses had only increased 459*l.*; leaving a nett increase of 1368*l.* After the payment of interest on debentures, and the rent of the Vale of Towy Railway, there remained 4967*l.* applicable, to a 5 per cent. dividend on the preference stock, and to a 6 per cent. dividend on the B preference shares, amounting to 1851*l.*, and for the ordinary stock 3116*l.*, out of which the directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 1*l.* 7s. 6d. per cent. for the half-year; making, with the 12s. 6d. declared in July last, 2 per cent. for the whole year on the ordinary stock, and leaving a balance of 407*l.* for the next account. The traffic receipts showed a steady and progressive increase, and when the through route with the North will be opened, it is expected that a large increase of traffic will be the result. The capital account showed a balance of 1104*l.* against the company. The report was adopted, and the dividends recommended will be payable in March. The retiring directors and auditor were also re-elected. On Thursday the standing orders were declared to have been complied with in the cases of the Bristol Railways Junction Railways, at an estimated cost of 360,000*l.*, and the Vale of Neath for new lines at Merthyr and Aberdere, to amalgamate with Swansea and Neath, and to raise 150,000*l.* The proposed Cardiff, Caerphilly, and Aber Railway was among the cases of non-compliance with the standing orders, and also the Brecon and Merthyr Tydvil Junction new lines. The standing orders were also declared to have been complied with in the following cases:—Penarth Harbour, Dock, and Railway, for leasing the line to the Taff Vale Railway; Aberystwith and Welsh Coast for further lines in the district, and to raise 240,000*l.*; Mid-Wales to raise a further sum of 200,000*l.* to carry out new works; and the Whitlawd and Milford Haven for a line from the South Wales at Whitlawd to Begelly and Pembroke and to raise 240,000*l.* capital.

The recently promoted "Bank of Wales" is looked upon with peculiar favour throughout South Wales, and it is reported that Messrs. Bailey and Co., bankers, of Newport, Monmouth, and Abergavenny, are prepared to transfer their business to the new company, on certain conditions. Competition is what is wanted in the district, however, and there is no doubt but that the new bank will receive a fair share of business, independent of any amalgamations which may be brought about.

The report of the Risca Widows and Orphans Fund Committee has been issued, and it appears that the total subscriptions received by Mr. S. Vernon, the treasurer, amounted to 6446*l.* 3s. 7d. The number on the fund on Jan. 1, 1861, was 51 widows, 107 children, and 13 aged parents, and the weekly allowances amounted to 22*l.* 6s. 6d. Since that time the allowance to four of the widows has been discontinued for misconduct, and several others, who were desirous of marrying, received sums varying from 10*l.* to 30*l.* each, on giving a full receipt for all claims against the fund. The only incidental expenses incurred had been the advertisements, postages, and receipt stamps; all other expenses having been borne by the Risca Company. The number on the fund had been reduced on Jan. 1 last to 35 widows, 71 children, and 11 aged parents, and the weekly payments to 14*l.* 3s. 6d. The balance of the fund in hand, at the same date, amounted to 4341*l.* 1s. 4d.; which, it is believed, will be amply sufficient to meet all claims that may be made upon it.

The arrivals at Swansea include—The Alliance, from Seville, with 60 tons of copper ore for Richardson and Co.; Dartmouth, from Seville, with 102 tons of copper ore for Richardson and Co.; Curraghmore, from Almeria, with 220 tons of copper ore for Williams, Foster, and Co.; Madeline, from Caldera, with 218 tons of copper regulus, and 307 tons of silver ore, value 15,300*l.*, for Henry Bath and Son; Stranger, from Guayacan, with 315 tons of unwrought copper, for Henry Bath and Son; Sarah Burnyeat, from Caldera, with 230 tons of copper regulus, and 185 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son.

Breach of Colliery Rules.—At the Merthyr Police Court, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, before Mr. J. C. Fowler, stipendiary magistrate, William Abraham, collier, was charged by Mr. John Moody, viewer of the Cyfarthfa Collieries, with smoking tobacco in a stall on the 4-feet vein, in No. 2 Cethin Pit, contrary to the 56th special rule of the said pit, on Friday, Jan. 23. John Eynon, the overman of the pit, said that he went into the pit on the day in question, and smelt smoke; he went up to the place where defendant was working, and found a tobacco-pipe under a stone in the gob; he charged defendant with smoking, but the latter denied it then, though he admitted it on the following day. Mr. Moody, the viewer, said he was sorry to press the charge against the defendant, as he had never found him wrong in anything before; but he had no alternative. Mr. Fowler repeated his usual admonitory observations in similar cases, and stated that since he found a small amount of imprisonment was not sufficiently effective in stopping this foolish and terribly dangerous habit, he would increase the term of imprisonment until he reached the highest penalty authorised by law. Defendant would be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the term of six weeks.

Boiler Explosion at the Aberaman Ironworks.—On Monday last, about 3 P.M., a serious boiler explosion occurred at the above works, belonging to Mr. Crawshay Bailey, M.P. Fortunately no loss of life occurred, but from the force of the explosion the seatings of the boiler which exploded, and another adjoining it were completely demolished, and part of the roof over the engine-house carried away. The boiler which exploded is about 30 feet long by 7 feet diameter, with a 2-feet tube inside, was thrown back bodily off its seating about 30 feet, and cut in two in the centre, as with a knife, the one half of the boiler, not less than 6 or 7 tons, was blown to a distance of not less than 50 yards, and spread out on the ground like a piece of paper. It is stated that the boiler was a very old one, and had undergone a great deal of wear and tear. It is very fortunate indeed that the force of the explosion was in the opposite direction to the works, as had it occurred at the other end of the boiler several lives undoubtedly would have been sacrificed, and also great damage done to the Aberaman mill and forge.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Feb. 5.—On the whole, the demand for manufactured Iron shows some signs of improvement, though the trade cannot be described as brisk. Several houses, which were running short of orders, are now able to make full time in nearly all departments, and there is a general feeling of confidence that as soon as the money market gets a little more settled a moderately good demand for iron will be experienced. The dealers in Pig-Iron find the market a shade flatter; in fact, the advance they got at the commencement of the quarter was fully as much as the state of the trade warranted, and if they are compelled to sell now they find buyers rather shy. The demand for coals is not quite so active, but it is still good. The Cannock Chase district is being steadily developed; branch lines are being constructed to run into the railways which cross it, and, of the railway bills before Parliament, one for the extension of the Cannock mineral railway from Rugely to the Churnet Valley, near Uttoxeter, so as to give a direct route from the Froghall limestone mines; and another for the extension of the Birmingham and Sutton coal field line to Lichfield, are intimately connected with the development of the minerals which abound in the extensive plateau which forms the central water-shed of Staffordshire and Warwickshire.

An accident, sad in its results—causing the loss of three lives—and terrible on account of the cause, occurred at Bradley, near Bilston, on Friday morning last, at the Pagett's Croft Colliery, of Mr. A. Wright. Three men, named Howell, Davis, and Kempson, descended the shaft in the tackler-skip, when the rope parted, and they were precipitated to the bottom, and killed. At the inquest, on Tuesday, it was clearly proved that the rope had been cut by a sharp instrument at the place where it gave way. This was at a splice, and two of the strands had been cut through, the third having broken; and the maker of the rope said that it had been cut by a person who had evidently calculated how much to cut it so as to bear the skip, which was first sent down, and again raised, as a test of safety, but to give way when the skip was loaded with persons. Suspicion attaches to a man who did not as usual go down with the first band of men, and who afterwards made a remark that he would not because the rope was bad. The examination was adjourned. It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be well in the preliminary lowering and raising of the skip to weight it beyond the weight of the men who are afterwards to descend.

Meetings of public companies are now being held. The Wolverhampton New Waterworks Company, which having to pay a dividend to the old company, has not yet been a flourishing concern, made a nett profit last year of 1236*l.*, and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the ordinary shares was declared.—The directors of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank report nett profits for the year 1862 of 10,932*l.*, and, after paying a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, a balance of 5932*l.* remained to be transferred to the capital account, which is now 92,091*l.*, its nominal amount being 100,000*l.* The realisation of the estates of parties who failed in 1857–8 was going on favourably, and 16,431*l.* had been received during the year on that account, leaving the amount unrealised at 94,052*l.* The Chairman (Mr. T. E. Shaw) expressed great confidence in the future prosperity of the bank.

The Birmingham Joint-Stock Bank (Limited), which commenced business in Jan., 1862, shows a nett balance of profits of 7227*l.*, and after paying 962*l.* as preliminary expenses, 3500*l.* is carried to the guarantee fund, and 408*l.* to next half-year. The premium on the second issue of shares, and the amount now transferred from profits, raised the guarantee fund to upwards of 20,000*l.* The Bilston District Banking Company, carrying on business at Wolverhampton, have declared dividends and bonuses at the rate of 15 per cent. for one year, and add 1304*l.* to the guarantee fund, raising it to 25,000*l.* The Dudley and West Bromwich Banking Company, after declaring dividends at the rate of 5 per cent., appropriate 6200*l.* towards meeting losses in 1857-8, and in 1854-5. On the whole, the trade of South Staffordshire is much sounder than for some years past.

The suspension of Messrs. G. W. Reynolds and Co., manufacturers of steel for crinoline and steel toys, was announced on Wednesday. The liabilities are put down at about 30,000*l.*, and the firm say "the deficiency (if any) will be inconsiderable."

Mr. F. D. Longe, Assistant-Commissioner under the Childrens' Employment Commission, is pursuing his enquiries on this subject in South Staffordshire.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Feb. 5.—The reports which have been current during the whole of the week from different parts of these counties represent the trade as in an improving condition, but the late rise in the Bank rate of discount has affected, to a certain extent, the orders for speculation. Without regard to the depression which exists in the manufacturing districts, we have a very steady demand for all descriptions of iron, but more particularly for plates and rails. The renewals which are taking place on our main lines are now more frequent than formerly, and the result is that we should have for some time a healthy trade in all descriptions of ironwork. The building trades are generally dull, and there has been latterly a falling off in the demand for stove grates and other ironwork used in the erection of various buildings. The most remarkable event connected with the manufacture of iron of modern times is the facility which many large firms have now for the manufacture of monster pieces of wrought-iron. The huge armour plates now used for our vessels of war are made with wonderful rapidity, considering the immense weight of iron brought under the control of machinery and manual labour. We were recently much interested in the inspection of a large beam pumping-engine, which has been manufactured by the Butterley Iron Company, Derbyshire, and is now in course of erection at the Clay Cross Company's works. It is calculated to work about 300-horse power, and will, with the aid of the equally extensive pumping machinery attached, drain a large tract of mineral ground. This gigantic piece of machinery is rapidly approaching completion, and it is anticipated that in a few weeks it will be at work.

The Coal Trade is in an healthy position throughout the whole district, and had it not been for the cotton famine we should have had an unprecedented brisk season. The stocks in the hands of merchants, however, had been kept so low that even with the return of the winter season a sufficient impulse has been given to keep the trade in a state of activity. Unfortunately, in several districts of Lancashire an attempt is being made to obtain an advance in prices, but we believe that in all other districts the men are, on the whole, contented with current rates. London and the southern markets have drawn largely this season from the Yorkshire and Derbyshire coal fields. The directors of the Midland Railway, on Tuesday, gave a pledge that they would make a new line to intersect the large coal field lying in the Dronfield district, which will afford an outlet for a wide mineral district. Fresh evidences are also being afforded of a desire to develope the mineral wealth of the Derbyshire Peak, which will be brought fully out when the new line from Rowsley to Buxton is opened.

The desirability of a thorough supervision over all ironstone mines is becoming daily more and more apparent. The frequency of accidents from the want of a proper enforcement of discipline is too evident, by the numerous fatalities which are recorded, and it would be a great boon if some steps were taken in the present Parliament to have ironstone mines included under the same system of inspection which prevails in collieries.

The depression in the cotton industry, and its concomitant train of evils, has seriously checked speculation in lead mines, so that for many months past there has not been that active spirit of enterprise manifested which would otherwise have been shown. Another prejudicial influence has been the failure of some other existing speculations. The stoppage of the North Derbyshire Mine, in which so many persons were interested, has thrown a damp on mining speculators, but with more capital we are of opinion that the mine would do well. The Mill Dam is to be sunk several fathoms deeper, and a large Cornish engine erected.

The local share market has been dull, and we have not seen our mining stock quoted at such low figures for some time past.

THE TIN TRADE.

A very large business has been done during the past month, resulting in a rise in Straits and Banca of 3*l.* per ton. The noticeable feature still is the continued demand for China and Japan; shipments of Banca have actually been made from London to that market, and, *on dit*, that some large recent purchases of both Banca and Straits are also for that destination. No shipments are being made from Singapore to Europe, the demand continuing for China, at prices equal to 131*l.* 10s. cost and freight to London. From Penang we have advice of a shipment, but the purchase was made some time back, and freight engaged; our advices induce us to believe that we shall have but a small supply for some time. Our stock here again shows an increase, but the quantity on passage is much smaller than last year, and there is every prospect of the Dutch sale of Banca being small. Consumption in this country continues decidedly slack, and very little foreign is being used as compared with English tin, as the latter is comparatively much cheaper. That the English smelters have been well stocked seems undoubted, and the immediate future of our market very much depends on whether they advance their official prices or not. Looking further forward, the short supply of foreign tin will have its effect; and it is a fact to be borne in mind that in 1857, when the China demand was excessive, prices advanced to 150*l.* per ton.

The quantity of tin here and in Holland on Jan. 31, was as follows, compared with the three preceding years:—

	1863.		1862.		1861.		1860.	
	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.
Stock in Holland	60,405	=1880	48,806	=1520	61,091	=1860	51,368	=1590
Arrived towards next sale..	75,170	=2330	81,620	=2520	102,361	=3150	82,906	=2570
Stock here		2513		1500		403		800
Total tons................		6723		5540		5413		4960

The quantity of Straits now afloat for Great Britain is 264 tons, against 1365 tons last year, and 768 tons in 1861, and to the continent of Europe 60 tons, against 130 tons last year.

Straits.—The sales during the past month exceeded 20,000 slabs, at prices ranging from 116*l.* 10s. to 120*l.* cash, and 117*l.* to 121*l.* three months, for fine square bottom straits; round bottom, and anything not really fine, not saleable within 1*l.* or 2*l.* per ton. The market closes very firm.

Banca.—The sales amount to about 4000 slabs, from 118*l.* up to 120*l.* 15s., mostly to arrive from Holland; of the above, 2000 slabs are intended for Japan. In Holland during the early part of the month the market was very dull at 69 fl. During the last ten days a large demand has sprung up, and the sales amount to 12,000 slabs, closing firm at about 70 fl., but advices by telegraph report sales at 71 fl.

English Tin, early in the month, was very flat, and considerable sales made under official price; during the last week the makers were much firmer, and no sales took place under official prices, several declining to sell at all, except in very small quantities. An advance is expected.

The official returns from Holland are as follows:—

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Stock in Holland, Dec. 24......................Slabs	69,740	53,971	58,061
Delivered up to Jan. 31	9,335	5,105	4,123
Stock on warrants, Feb. 1	60,405	48,868	61,091
Arrived towards next sale.....................	75,170	81,620	102,361

The arrivals of tin in London during January were as follows:—Straits, per *Woodville*, 1594 slabs; ditto, per *Time*, 1067=2661 slabs; Banca in Holland, 850: total, 3511 slabs. Besides 500 slabs Banca to Bristol, and 279 slabs Straits to Liverpool.

We estimate the stock of tin in warehouse here at 2513 tons.

The shipment of tin from Singapore to Great Britain from Nov. 24 to Dec. 24 was *nil*; continental Europe and America also *nil*—price $3[illegible]¼; during the year 1862 it was 13,872 against 17,104 in 1861. From Penang, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 24 the export was—to Great Britain, 3530 pekuls; America and continental Europe, *nil*; price, $25¾. The export to Great Britain during 1862 was 31,546 pekuls; in 1861, 39,526 pekuls.

Tin-Plates.—The trade is decidedly flat. Some very large purchases of coke have been made at very low prices for forward delivery, and this tends to make coke generally very firm; but charcoals are depressed, and obtainable at prices quite incompatible with the cost of production. Cokes are quoted in Liverpool 21s. 6d. to 22s., and in London 23s. Charcoal in Liverpool, 25s. to 28s.; really first-class brands obtainable at 26s. 6d.; London, 6d. per box more.

Dadelszen and North.

Purification of Black Lead.—Since the exhausting of the celebrated black lead deposit at Borrodale, in Cumberland, some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a really good article at anything like a moderate price, the purest specimens being now derived from Barreros, in Brazil, and containing very minute traces of iron. Artificial graphite may be formed by placing an excess of charcoal in contact with fused cast-iron: a portion of the charcoal dissolves on the iron, but separates on cooling, in the form of large and beautiful leaves. At the recent International Exhibition a process was described by Professor Brodie, which is entitled to attention. The crude graphite is first pulverised, then boiled in hydrochloric acid to remove the iron and manganese, after which the powder is washed in water, dried, and then mixed with heated dilute sulphuric acid and chlorate of potash. By this means the graphite is caused to absorb oxygen, and being submitted to a high heat, the mass may be crushed, and the pure plumbago obtained in the form of powder.

The Liverpool Tubular Lifeboat "Rescue."—The national demonstration in Liverpool, on the 24th of last month, on the occasion of the launch of this boat (presented to that port by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution), in the presence of upwards of 50,000 spectators, may render a slight sketch of the tubular acceptable to our readers. The tubular lifeboat was invented in 1830, by the late Mr. Henry Richardson, of Aber Hirnant, Merioneth, and during that and the following year four boats of different sizes were built. The subject remained in abeyance for years, when the present Mr. H. T. Richardson, the son of the inventor, caused two small boats and a working model (the *Challenger*) to be constructed. She was 40 ft. in length, tubes 2 ft. 6 in. diameter, rowed 16 oars, and carried two lug sails and a jib. At this period a patent was secured; the boat was subjected to the severest trials that could be devised, and in all she was successful. He then challenged the lifeboats of England to competition, to ascertain which was the best, and at length the challenge was accepted by Mr. Beeching, with his prize boat. Consequently, in 1852, Mr. Richardson, his father, and crew, departed on the voyage, round the Land's End, from Liverpool to Ramsgate, but on reaching that port, it appeared that Mr. Beeching had sold his boat, and the trials were thus evaded. A model of the tubular boat was one of those sent in to compete for the Duke of Northumberland's prize, and was afterwards exhibited at the Exhibition of 1851. The advantages of these boats are, that they can neither upset, sink, swamp, or be water-logged. We may add that, in 1856, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, in compliance with the request of the late Colonel Morgan and the Lifeboat Committee at Rhyl, North Wales, placed a tubular boat on that station; the services rendered by this little boat (the *Nodfa*) in saving life and assisting vessels into port, have greatly contributed to the desire of having the *Rescue* constructed for Liverpool.

Paper from Refuse Vegetable Substances.—We have on several previous occasions referred to the improvements in the treatment of raw vegetable substances for the manufacture of "half stuff," introduced by Dr. R. H. Collyer, of Alpha-road, Regent's-park, and we are glad to learn that he is now preparing forthwith to carry out his process on a large scale at Gloucester. The practical value of Dr. Collyer's invention may be judged of from the circumstance that he is the only inventor who was honoured with any marked recognition for the production of paper material, although he had more than 30 competitors from various nations. In their official report the jury remarked that "Dr. Collyer (United Kingdom 1055) shows straw and other materials in the various stages of preparation for making paper, produced by a process which he has patented; this in the opinion of the eminent experts consulted by the jury is well entitled to special notice, as a decided improvement on the ordinary methods in use." The expression, however, of such an opinion is easily accounted for when the comparative tables of cost for the production of 1 ton of "half stuff" by the ordinary and by Dr. Collyer's process is considered. According to the present methods there is required—raw material—say, esparto, straw, or flax waste, 2¼ tons, worth 9*l.*; alkali, 9 to 10 cwts., 4*l.* 10s.; bleach, 10 cwts, 5*l.*; coals, 2¼ to 3 tons, 2*l.*; and labour, 1*l.* 5s.=21*l.* 15s.; whilst with Dr. Collyer's process the same result is obtained with raw material, 2 tons, 8*l.*; alkali, 3 to 4 cwts, 1*l.* 15s.; bleach, 4 to 5 cwts. 1*l.* 15s.; coals, ½ ton, 9s.; and labour, 6s.=12*l.* 5s., showing a positive saving of 9*l.* 10s. per ton. But this is not all, for we are assured that the difference of quality is so great that the half stuff produced by Dr. Collyer's process is worth at least from 5*l.* to 7*l.* more per ton, although Dr. Collyer does in eight hours the work that has hitherto required 32 hours. But it might be asked—does the expense of the requisite plant neutralise, or more than neutralise, these advantages? Certainly not. The requisite plant for turning out 3 tons of half stuff in the 24 hours is estimated at 1500*l.*, and as the minimum nett profit is put down at 10*l.* per ton, it follows that the amount expended on plant would be six times repaid in a single year. This income, moreover, could be increased indefinitely, it being stated that the demand is practically unlimited.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,—A question has been put to me in reference to a theory put forward in a new work on the weather, by Admiral Fitzroy—namely, "That the condition of the air foretels coming weather rather than indicates weather that is present; the longer the time between the signs and the change foretold by them, the longer such altered weather will last; and, conversely, that the less the time between a warning and a change the shorter will be the continuance of the predicted weather." I unhesitatingly state that the Admiral's theory is all that is mythical in the extreme, and that there is nothing in the order of our climate that will bear out the Admiral's theory. To say that the air itself foretels coming weather is simply absurd; the air in all cases is in strict accordance with th[illegible]en state of the weather, and the change in the air from one class of w[illegible]her to another is concurrent.

For instance, in predicting the late gales and present mild weather I have not had any occasion to wait for the Admiral's atmospheric changes. Nay, more; I can now predict a gale for about Feb. 25, 1864, and it will then occur; therefore, there will be plenty of atmospheric changes between the present and the date which I have now given. If the Admiral is in a position he does not understand, he should not advance absurd theories, and put them forward as facts. The gales foretold by me in my last letter, for about the 3d inst., occurred with great accuracy. With regard to the future, strong winds will occur again about the 8th, 12th, 13th, 16th, and about the 20th inst., with rather unsettled weather to about the 16th. The weather, on the whole, will continue mild. Let any person examine the history of our climate as I have done, for ages back, and I repeat that no two hours, days, or years can be alike throughout all ages. The order of all the climates of the earth is change, not repetition; and all this was sketched out by the Divine hand when the heavens were first framed.

Some people are under the impression that when mild winters, like the present, occur our climate is unhealthly; such is not the case. Mild winters are generally attended with strong gales. These violent winds perform the office, although in a different way, of the severer weather. These winds carry away all atmospheric impurities, and render the air we breath pure and healthy to both the animal and vegetable world.

26, *Throgmorton-street*, *Feb.* 5. George Shepherd, C.E., Author of the "Climate of England."

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

East Jane.—At the meeting, last week, Captain John Seccombe was appointed manager and local purser, and he takes entire charge of the mine. Special reports were read to the meeting from Capt. H. James, Mr. Francis Pryor, and Captain Hancock, stating that the adit had been driven through a lead lode for 70 fms. and upwards, and that as the shaft was down below the adit 12 fms., carrying a good lode, and in a beautiful channel of ground, there was no reason to doubt that the lower levels would be found highly productive. Mr. Pryor's report stated that, as a proof of the value of the lode, the back and drivage of the adit alone had already produced 175 tons of lead, realising 2500*l.* Capt. Hancock reports that the levels and stopes are all now brought into good working order, and that during the short time he has been there he has prepared nearly 30 tons for sampling, which will nearly pay cost for the time. Great credit was given to him for the manner in which he had managed the mine during the time he was in temporary charge.

North Roskear.—This mine was inspected on Wednesday for a large shareholder. The inspector valued the lode in the 184 west at 75*l.* per fathom, and the winze below the 174 at 75*l.* per fathom, and reports favourably on the mine.

Seton.—This mine has been favourably reported on. The bottom levels are very rich.

Wheal Agar.—The cutting of the East Pool lode, which in the latter mine is so exceedingly rich, has caused a great demand for shares in Wheal Agar, at from 6 to 6½. Recollecting that East Pool shares are now about 600*l.*, and will in all probability soon reach 1000*l.* per share, makes Agar shares one of the best, if not the best, speculations in the mining share market. The management is first-class, the district unequalled, and the mine prosecuted with the greatest vigour.

Wheal Tryphena Pendarves.—This mine, now about to be vigorously worked by Mr. Francis Pryor, is within the lands of Mrs. Pendarves, and of Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart., in the parish of Camborne, and bounded on the east by Condurrow Mine and Wheal Harriett; on the north by West Stray Park and West Condurrow Mines; and on the south by Tolcarne Mine. There are five known lodes in the sett (two of copper and three of tin), but only one of them has been tried under the adit level—Tryphena, or main lode, which was worked from the year 1843 to that of 1854, and yielded about 40,000*l.* worth of tin, including the amount returned from the burrows since the latter date. The price of black tin during that period varied from 38*l.* to 55*l.* per ton; of late the same article has been sold at 80*l.* per ton; at the present price the returns from that lode alone, after the mine has been laid open, will pay the cost of working. The tin and copper lodes, intersected by the cross-cut going southward into Tolcarne, have not been worked on, but in the adit they present indications of their mineral character. Of the Wheal Harriett north lode a high opinion is entertained, as, a short time before the late company suspended operations, two miners raised, from a little below the adit level, about 6 tons of copper ore, and sold it at 18*l.* per ton; but the rising water prevented at that time any further prosecution.

Crowan Consols.—Amongst the many mines brought before the public, there are few more deserving than this. Residing within a short distance, I recently visited the sett, and surveyed the different points of importance, and was agreeably surprised to see the quantity of work done in so short a period, also that all operations were carried on with judgment, care, and economy, thus showing signs of competency and good management on the part of Capt. Seymour. This valuable piece of mining ground embraces several first-class lodes; one in particular is second to none in the county of Cornwall in appearance and general good quality; it is interspersed with rich copper, only 5 fms. from surface. On this lode the engine-shaft is being sunk, and near completion, as deep as the adit level. From the engine-shaft cross-cuts can be extended at little expense, both north and south, to intersect the side lodes, which are in whole ground. Over 1,000,000*l.* worth of copper has been raised within a mile of this mine, and I have no doubt but this will make one of the best dividend mines in the county.

Tywarnhaile is much improved in the 90, and a few months' vigorous and economical working will probably show this to be a valuable property.

Polhigey Moor Mine.—This mine has been proceeded with in a very spirited manner. There is now on the mine a new 33-in. rotating engine, and [illegible] heads of stamps, such as can scarcely again be met with; floors, &c., sufficient to dre[illegible] tons of tin per month, and a good supply of pure water. They have intersected six [illegible]nt lodes, and found tin in all, varying in value from 3*l.* to 20*l.* per fm., depending, [illegible] great measure, on the settled state of the ground, and for this reason they have wi[illegible]continued further exploring at so shallow levels, except tribute ground, and are o[illegible]ed in sinking two shafts north and south, on two very promising lodes; the south, which is now 9 fms. under the 12, is improving every foot they sink, and all good work for the stamps. There is every reason to believe, from what can now be seen, that when they get to their next levels, in the course of a month or two, they will get tin enough to pay all their cost. At the account, last week, was a credit for tin sold of 359*l.* 1s. 1d., besides a quantity of slimes at surface. The mine is in 6000 shares, 30s. per share called up, and only 20*l.* 12s. 6d. arrears of calls; this is a strong proof of the respectability of the company, and, in conclusion, I would say that there is every probability of this being a prize of 1863.

At New Wheal Prospidnick, the operations are being pushed forward in the most vigorous manner. The lode in Watson's shaft, sinking below the 30, is producing stones of tin. In the 20 the lode is worth 12*l.* per fm., and in the pitch in the back of the 12 the lode is looking well. Wilson's lode has been opened on in the western part of the sett, and found to be 4 ft. wide, and worth 1 cwt. 1 qr. of tin per 100 sacks. A new shaft is being sunk to prove this lode, and which is now down 3 fathoms, in the most congenial killas the agent ever saw in his life, and great hopes are entertained of an important discovery being made at a shallow depth.

Mining in the Lanivet District.—Allow me to corroborate the report which appeared in the Journal of Dec. 27, signed "Alpha." The tin is found so regularly through the extensive sett of Cadwin Common, that scarcely any variation takes place in the monthly returns, and, furthermore, it has been so thoroughly tested by costeaning, that with the machinery the enterprising company have erected, and contemplate, it will be very long before it is exhausted. About half a mile south of Lanivet there is another run of tin ground taken up by the same company, which is also likely to be highly remunerative. Wheal Prosper and East Beam are paying over a hundred per cent. Other stamps have been put up in the same locality, all of which are paying well; and others are now being erected, with a fair prospect of success. A little more than a mile to the north of Lanivet there is the famous Mulberry Hill, almost proverbially known to be tin-producing, and from which thousands of pounds worth have been sold. Here there is a steam-stamps recently erected, with sixty-four heads, and a water-wheel with sixteen. The proprietors are full of expectation of making large returns.

Wheal Caradon.—A first-class 50-in. cylinder engine, 10 ft. stroke, has just been completed and placed on this sett. It was manufactured by Williams's eminent Perran Foundry Company, near Truro, from drawings furnished by Messrs. Loam and Son, engineers, of Liskeard, and was built and fixed under their personal superintendence. The engine is a beautiful piece of machinery, and combines all the most recent improvements with great power and efficiency. It is not too much to say that great credit is due both to the manufacturers and engineers for the very complete, expeditious, and satisfactory manner in which the engine has been turned out of hand and placed in position. The stack, which is entirely new, has been built of the best materials, and is of the most substantial character. The pitwork has been thoroughly renovated, and the whole of the machinery is in excellent working condition. The 31st ult. being the day fixed for recommencing operations at this mine, Mr. Thomas Cruttwell of Bath, and Mr. G. F. Morrell, of Fleet-street, London, two of the directors, Mr. Francis Pryor, the manager, Mr. Matthew Loam, engineer, the secretary, Capts. Johns and Brown, and a number of persons from the neighbouring mines, were present on the occasion. After the engine had been set to work Mr. Pryor, in an appropriate speech, stated the object for which they were assembled, and drank success to the mine, of which he had very sanguine expectations, and coupled with the toast the name of Mr. Cruttwell

(the Chairman of the committee), after whom it was proposed to name the engine, and it will be designated Cruttwell's engine. The toast was responded to with loud and continued cheering, after the manner of Englishmen, and Mr. Cruttwell returned thanks for the compliment which had been paid him, and heartily wished success to the adventurers. It is expected that the water will be forked in a few days, when the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 50 will be resumed, with every prospect of ultimate success.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday,—Mr. W. NICOL, M.P., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of the directors was submitted, as follows:—

The directors, in submitting to the proprietors the accounts of the bank for the half-year ending Dec. 31, last have to report that, after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, including some unusual charges which had fallen on the half-year, interest to customers, expenses of management, rebate and income tax, the nett profit amounts to 44,554*l*. 4s. 5d., which sum, added to 776*l*. 16s. 7d. brought forward, results in a total of 45,331*l*. 1s. From the above sum, the directors recommend that the usual dividend of 6 per cent. be declared, together with a bonus of 1¼ per cent. making in all 12¼ per cent. for the past year. This arrangement leaves 1483*l*. 2s. 3d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

Frederick Harrison, Esq., lately one of the auditors, has been unanimously elected to a seat at the board. This creates a vacancy in the office of auditor, which it is competent to the meeting to fill up.

The directors retiring by rotation are—Wm. Nicol, Esq., M.P., James Laming, Esq., and Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Esq., M.P., all of whom are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

The dividend will be payable at head office, or at any of the branches, on and after Monday, the 16th inst.

The CHAIRMAN said it was his duty as briefly as possible to lay before the proprietors some details connected with the bank, and also to offer some explanation of the state of the different accounts. The first thing which would, perhaps, be foremost in their minds—as it had been in the minds of the directors for years past—was the decision lately given respecting the Chandos mortgage, which had been the plague-spot of this bank for years past, but was now finally settled, although, he was sorry to say, adversary to the bank. That, however, had been almost expected since the decision given in the Vice-Chancellor's Court; but their counsel was so strongly opposed to the judgment that they appealed against it, when the Lords Justices decided against the bank. Therefore, they should treat it as having been a diseased limb, pressing upon the health of the bank for years past, which was now removed. Some mystery existed in the public mind respecting this mortgage. The directors, upon previous occasions, had been unwilling to touch upon it, because law proceedings were pending; but now that the question was settled, he might make a few explanatory remarks with regard to it. It was supposed by some people that this sum had to be paid by the bank, whereas it was paid ten years ago. It did not unfavourably affect the profits, because the directors had thought it unadvisable to make any dividend arising out of that sum, although it had been regarded as an asset. The fact was there was lent to the Duke of Buckingham, ten years ago, upon a mortgage the sum of 140,000*l*., the Bank advancing 90,000*l*. of that sum. The mortgages were amply sufficient, as had been proved—he meant the estates—for they had realised something like 200,000*l*. After Mr. Sadleir's death, however, a new claimant sprung up in the person of Mr. Hyam, whose name was not heard in the matter before, when it was, of course, considered a matter to be litigated. The bank were advised that this new claimant stood no chance, and that the mortgage was as sound and good as a bank note. Although it had always been rendered as an asset, it had been as a dead asset, for they had not taken it into calculation in dividends. The capital this time last year stood at 500,000*l*., when a resolution was passed to increase it by 100,000*l*., and 50,000*l*. to the reserve fund. The shares were all taken up at the time, and had been very punctually paid upon; and the amount now stood at 598,375*l*.; the amount due by the bank for customers' balances, &c., was 7,151,186*l*.—that was a very considerable increase upon the amount this time last year, when it stood at 6,483,000*l*. That was a gratifying feature, because it showed the confidence that the public had with respect to this bank. The liabilities on acceptances and endorsements by the bank, circular notes, and letters of credit, amounted to 366,368*l*., but that was altogether an arbitrary sum. The gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and, as stated in the report, after some unusual charges had been written off, amounted to 144,312*l*. The cause of this apparent diminution in the gross profits arose from the fact of the board having taken the opportunity of writing off all the sums that had been paid on account of the disastrous costs and charges of the suits connected with Mr. Sadleir. He mentioned this that proprietors might know that so far from the profit for the half-year having been less, that it had increased in a satisfactory manner. The result of the past half-year's operations was the more gratifying, when it was recollected that during that period money had been very abundant, and the rate had been low; but, under all these adverse circumstances, the bank had earned a gross profit for the half-year larger than during any previous corresponding period. Upon the other side of the accounts, proprietors would see that the cash in hand—that is, the amount of money in the tills at their 120 branches—was 981,899*l*., which was larger than usual; the cash placed at call and at notice amounted to 1,159,329*l*.; the amount invested in Government and guaranteed stocks was 651,895*l*.; and in other stocks and securities, 103,913*l*; discounted bills, notes, and temporary advances to customers, 5,083,758*l*. That was larger than during the previous half-year, and it was gratifying to know that all those matters appeared to be in a thoroughly safe and sound condition. The advances to customers upon special securities amounted to 261,963*l*. It was from this item that they had taken this Chandos mortgage, and it was proposed to deal with it by transferring from that 100,000*l*.; 90,000*l*. was the original amount of that mortgage, but interest had been attached to it for two or three years, and which proprietors had the benefit of at the time. It was right, however, to replace that amount by charging the reserve fund 100,000*l*.; so that the reserve fund would, when this amount was deducted, stand at 75,000*l*. The freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, and freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fittings and fixtures, stood at the present time at 104,724*l*.; interest paid to the customers, 26,364*l*.; and salaries and other expenses at the head office and branches, including income tax on profit and salaries, 62,119*l*.; that was rather a larger amount than during the previous half-year. The bank had been increasing its branches and its business, and naturally the expenses had increased. He now came to the profit and loss account. The interest paid to customers had already been stated, as had also the expenses; the rebate on bills not due, carried to new account, 11,273*l*.; dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year, 35,078*l*.; bonus of 1¼ per cent., 8769*l*.: leaving a balance to be carried forward for future dividend, 1483*l*. Upon the other side of the account—Balance brought forward from last account, 776*l*.; and gross profits for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, 144,312*l*. Since the last meeting a new branch had been opened at Lambeth, which was proceeding very satisfactorily. They had made the Kensington branch an independent one, because the balances had increased so considerably, and the manager at Knightsbridge had his hands quite full. The branch at Covent Garden was a very important branch. As regarded the Borough branch, the bank had secured the lease from the Corporation of London of the site of the old Town Hall, and the building, it was expected, would be finished in the course of the next year. They must all regret the death of Mr. Withers, the late manager of the Newport branch; he had been succeeded by Mr. Anderson, who was formerly at Tunbridge. Mr. Harrison, who had been for many years one of their valuable auditors, had been elected director since the last meeting, and he (the Chairman) was quite sure that Mr. Harrison's services hereafter would prove as efficient upon the board as they had already been proved as auditor. They had all seen that new banks were springing up in all directions. Some of the valuable officers of the London and County Bank had not escaped notice; but he believed at the present moment he might say that none of their leading officers had been tempted by offers of large salaries to join the new undertakings. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. CHAMPIN JONES had great pleasure in seconding he proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.

A dividend was then declared of 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the company for the half-year ending Dec. 31, and a bonus of 1¼ per cent., clear of income tax, leaving the balance of 1483*l*. to be carried forward to the profit and loss new account.

Upon the proposition of Mr. NORMAN, seconded by Mr. POWLES, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for the able and efficient manner in which they had conducted the business of the bank, which was acknowledged by the Chairman in appropriate terms.

The retiring auditors (Messrs. H. Overton and J. Wright) were reappointed. Mr. R. H. Swa[illegible], a large shareholder, was appointed auditor, in the room of Mr. Harrison, who had been elected a director.—The retiring directors were re-elected.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. M'Kewan (general manager) and the officers of the establishment, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

Mr. M'KEWAN, in acknowledging the vote, said it was always a pleasing duty to have to return thanks to the large and influential body of shareholders under whom his brother officers and himself had the honour of serving; and he did so upon the present occasion with the greatest gratification, because he felt (as did the directors) that unless they possessed the confidence of the proprietors and of the public, as well as of the directors—who knew them more intimately—the progress and prosperity of the bank must suffer, because they were persons who were brought more immediately into contact with the public. He thanked the proprietors upon this occasion, after seven years of trying anxiety, because the London and County Bank had now commenced a new lease of prosperity, although he did not think they could complain of a want of prosperity. He believed they had now attained that position in the public estimation which they deserved, but from which they had been kept back in former years by circumstances to which he need not further allude. (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings then terminated.

Contribution towards a History of Electro-Metallurgy, establishing its Origin. By HENRY DIRCKS, Civil Engineer. London: E. and F. N. Spon. 8vo., 1863, pp. 120.

The modern art of electro-metallurgy was jointly pursued by Mr. C. J. Jordan in London, Mr. T. Spencer in Liverpool, and Prof. Jacobie in St. Petersburg, in 1839. But until the publication by Mr. Jordan of his process, in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, on June 8, 1839, the art of either engraving or electrotyping was unknown to the public. Mr. Jordan's letter was dated May 22. Meanwhile Prof. Jacobi seems to have made known in St Petersburg some portion of his experiments. And still later, that is on Sept. 12, Mr. Spencer read a paper on the subject before the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, for which he received a prize of 10*l*. He had as early as May 9 stated in writing that he would describe a process he had, which he believed to be similar to that publicly stated to have been invented by Prof. Jacobi. It may seem strange how, under such circumstances, Mr. Spencer ever came to be considered as the true and first inventor; and still stranger must it appear that he should have enlisted the late editor of the Magazine so much in his favour as entirely to overlook Mr. Jordan's prior claim. All these circumstances Mr. Dircks has been at considerable pains to explain, and has successfully dealt with the tangled yarn he undertook to unravel. The work is mainly a reprint of the original papers as they appeared in 1844, with some additional matter. It appears by an address read by Mr. Spencer in December, 1851, at Liverpool, that he not only then adhered to his claim, but dated his invention from May 9, 1839. He, however, abstained from giving any proof, but Mr. Dircks here publishes a copy of that assumed proof of priority. As already stated, it was a mere notice, with a promise to give his *process* at a future day, which promise he fulfilled four months afterwards. This succinct and clear historical narrative its author has dedicated to Dr. Faraday, in evident sincerity of purpose; indeed, it is clear in the face of it that Mr. Dircks could have no personal motive in the design of such a work, the truthfulness of which was warmly admitted by the late much respected editor, Mr. J. Clinton Robertson, Dr. Ure, Mr. Shaw, and indeed, all eminent authorities on the subject. In his introduction Mr. Dircks has clearly stated the claims of invention, and fairly discussed the only just grounds that can give claim to priority of invention: a subject which his long professional experience must have made him exceedingly familiar with.

THE ANCIENT BRITISH TIN TRADE.

The tin trade being an important branch of our national industry at the present day, naturally causes much interest to attach to anything concerning its early history. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that we refer to the carefully-written little volume—the Cassiterides: an enquiry into the commercial operations of the Phœnicians in Western Europe, with particular reference to the British tin trade—just issued through Messrs. Longman and Co., by Dr. George Smith, of Trevu, Camborne, although our views upon the subject are diametrically opposed to those of the author. Dr. Smith displays a vast amount of research, and although we incline to, and even go beyond, the opinions of Mr. Cooley and Sir G. C. Lewis, rather than to his, we would not attempt to deny that he has supplied, in the work before us at least, some "apology for those who, like him, still entertained old-fashioned notions on the subject." Dr. Smith has placed himself in the position of a barrister, whose client is evidently wrong, but who succeeds so admirably in his pleading that even his opponents are compelled to recognise his ability.

In stating the position which Dr. Smith defends, we afford our readers ample information from which to infer the authorities he quotes, and the nature of his quotations, and it becomes unnecessary for us to enumerate the various towns, the imports and exports of which, at the remote times under consideration, he so carefully gives us. Dr. Smith very truly observes that "quotations of this kind do not admit of very clear and ample proof," but we think he might also add that circumstantial evidence upon the point is not very difficult to collect. The first object sought is to prove by "The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea" of Arrian the merchant that *tin* was carried from Egypt down the Red Sea, small quantities of that metal being imported at Abalites, close to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb; and that tin was an article of import, and not of export, both at Baruguza and Nelkunda; but there is no proof in these facts that the tin sent from Egypt was supplied from Britain, nor even that Egypt was supplied with tin from the West at all. But perhaps Dr. Smith's most unhappy allusion is to the internal Phœnician tin trade, since, taken with other circumstances, it will be apparent that it proves that the Phœnicians could not have traded with Britain. Dr. Smith tells us that "tin must have been largely imported into Phœnicia at least as early as B. C. 1500; and to this conclusion all the accounts tend. If tin was used in articles of the most elaborate design and manufacture prior to the Trojan war, then, as there was no supply of this metal as far as we can learn, from the East, there must have been a known market from whence it was procured." Now, as we can no more suppose that the Ancient Britons who inhabited our island 1500 years before the Christian era were capable of systematic mining on their own account than that the aborigines of New Zealand, Australia, or the Sandwich Islands would be enabled to do so at the present day, therefore we must make another supposition—that the Phœnicians established regular colonies in Britain, in order that such Phœnician colonists might supply the home market with tin. But this supposition is untenable, for, as Dr. Smith tells us, "all our sources of information agree in placing the Phœnician tin market at Gades for several centuries before B.C. 1100, when it may be regarded as in great prosperity;" consequently Phœnician colonies sufficiently large to enable the tin miners alone to supply at least Egypt, Arabia, India, and the eastern coast of Africa, must have had a continued existence for four hundred years—a time exceeding the period since the Spaniards and Portuguese entered South America; and about double as long as the Anglo-Saxon race has been in North America; yet we are asked to believe that the Phœnicians left no trace of their manners or customs, but permitted the ancient British aborigines to remain uncontaminated by contact with them, and to retain their Celtic language unmixed with anything Phœnician; though we doubt whether anyone would be bold enough to suppose that the aboriginal Australian will ever extinguish the teutonic dialect in Australia, or that the dialect spoken by the Incas will ever be revived in South America.

Upon these considerations alone, though there are many others equally conclusive, we may at once abandon the notion that the Phœnicians obtained their tin from Britain, and we opine that the earliest period at which that metal reached the Mediterranean from Britain was certainly after the Romans had visited the island: we believe that the Romans are as much entitled to the credit of having opened the British tin mines, or stream-works, as we are ourselves to that of developing the auriferous resources of Australia, or of making known the commercial value of titaniferous ironsand, the chrome iron, or the other mineral resources of New Zealand.

The ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING, containing official returns for the year from about 200 mines, and a vast amount of interesting information, valuable to investors and speculators, is now ready, and can be had (price 1s.) of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.; or of any bookseller or newsman.

Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.—The FOLLOWING COURSES of LECTURES are about to be COMMENCED:—

THIRTY LECTURES on PHYSICS, by Prof. TYNDAL, F.R.S., to be delivered on every week-day but Tuesday, at Ten A.M., commencing on the 16th February. Fee for the course, £3.

THIRTY-SIX LECTURES on APPLIED MECHANICS, by Prof. WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered on every week-day but Saturday, at Twelve, commencing on the 16th February. Fee for the course, £3.

THIRTY LECTURES on GEOLOGY, by Prof. RAMSAY, F.R.S., to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at Half-past One, commencing on the 16th February. Fee for the course, £3. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

WHEAL FORTESCUE MINE, ADJOINING THE DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED or ONE THOUSAND SHARES. Sellers will please send number and lowest price to Mr. W. B. HARVEY, 11, St. Michael's-terrace, Plymouth. Capitalists, before investing in dividend or speculative mines, would do well to consult the above.

GUNPOWDER WORKS—MANAGER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN of education and business habits, who either has a practical knowledge of the manufacture of gunpowder, or has a fair acquaintance with chemistry, is REQUIRED to TAKE the RESIDENT MANAGEMENT of a GUNPOWDER WORK in the HIGHLANDS. As it is a post of great trust and responsibility, and as a good salary will be given (including an excellent house and garden), no one whose character will not bear the strictest enquiry need apply.—A married man will be preferred.—Applications, with references and testimonials, to be made to JAMES H. BUTLER, Esq., 9, Gracechurch-street, London.

ON SALE, ONE 100 horse power HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, nearly new; ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE; TWO two-flued BOILERS, 32 ft. long, 8 ft. diameter; THREE ditto, 30 ft. long, 7 ft. diameter; TWO one-flued BOILERS, 14 ft. long, 5 ft. diameter. Also, several egg-end BOILERS, and several HIGH PRESSURE and CONDENSING PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES of various sizes and descriptions, particulars and prices of which will be forwarded on application to Mr. FOX, 15, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WHOLE or a PORTION of a VALUABLE going COLLIERY in the SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL FIELD, with rail and water communication.—Particulars may be known on application to Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK, mining engineers, Derby; or to Messrs. NEWMAN and SONS, solicitors, Barnsley.—Barnsley, February 2, 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In consequence of the house, No. 30, Strand, being suddenly required by the Charing-cross Railway Company, Mr. WHITTON ARUNDELL has REMOVED his office to No. 11, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C. Mr. THOMPSON has the means of obtaining the very first information, and is fully capable of giving the best advice, either for investment or speculation.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. MINING SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual commission. RAILWAY, BANK, and OTHER SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER. (ESTABLISHED 1857.) OFFICES,—49, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. BUYER of Nether Hearth shares, and also Harwood; sellers will please state lowest price and number.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MESSRS. A. FRANCIS AND SON, DOLGELLY, AND GOGINAN. MINES INSPECTED and FAITHFULLY REPORTED ON, with PLANS and SECTIONS of the WORKS.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER AND DEALER, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. J. H. COCK, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly acquainted with mines and their management, is in a position to advise or do business on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly attended to.

MR. T. H. ANDREW, MINE BROKER, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL. Business at all times in Providence, East Providence, Margaret, Kitty (Lelant) Trencrom, St. Ives, Trelyon, Rosewarne Consols, Rosewall Hill, &c.

CAPT. JOSEPH WEBB, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, begs to inform his mining friends and the public generally that he now UNDERTAKES the INSPECTION of MINES. Capt. Webb's long experience in mining in all its departments is the best guarantee of his ability in such matters, and he trusts that, by carefully examining the mines he visits, he will be able to give them correct ideas of their position and prospects. In all cases of tin mine inspections, actual samples will be taken from all the most important points of operation, and carefully assayed.

MINES IN AUSTRALIA.—The ADVERTISER, who POSSESSES a very IMPORTANT MINERAL PROPERTY in SOUTH AUSTRALIA, is DESIROUS to HAVE IT INSPECTED and REPORTED ON by a PERSON THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED, by geological knowledge and practical mining experience, to perform that service. Communications from any such geologist and miner who is about to proceed to Australia, or from anyone who can recommend to the advertiser such a person already in the Australian colonies, will receive immediate attention.—Address, "C. A. B.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MINE MANAGER.—A superior MINE AGENT is REQUIRED as MANAGER of the PROSPER UNITED MINES. He must engage to devote the whole of his time and energies to the duties of his office at these mines. Salary, 14 guineas per month.—Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to Mr. C. WESCOMB, the purser, 24, Southernhay, Exeter, on or before the 11th of February. Dated January 30, 1863.

WHEAL BASSET AND GRYLLS, WENDRON.—WANTED, an UNDERGROUND AGENT for the above mine. Applications to be made to the PURSER, Helston, on or before the 13th February next.—Helston, 31st January, 1863.

STEAM ENGINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a SECOND HAND ENGINE, for pumping and winding, of about from 24 to 30 in. cylinder.—Apply by letter, stating price and particulars, to the SECRETARY, East Jane Silver-Lead Mine, No. 3, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, in an office in London, in the MERCHANT IRON TRADE, a respectable man, as SECOND CLERK. It is necessary he should thoroughly understand the business in every branch, and possess good testimonials for honesty, &c.—Address, "R.," Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, London.

WANTED TO BUY, for cash, 20 Stray Park, 100 Kelly Bray at 12s. 6d., 70 South Minera at 8*l*.—Address, "E. L.," Post-office, Dukinfield.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had considerable experience in the working of thick and thin coal and ironstone mines, is DESIROUS of MEETING with a SITUATION as an ASSISTANT, or COLLIERY CLERK, if necessary.—Address, "F. Q.," Post-office, Wolverhampton.

SLATE QUARRY.—A GENTLEMAN in DEVONSHIRE, in a district where there is a great demand for slate, having, as he is advised, an EXTENSIVE QUARRY ON HIS ESTATE, close to the surface, is DESIROUS of WORKING the SAME, and would admit to a third share of the profits, for 21 years, anyone who is willing to expend £300 in sinking and laying open the ground for the purpose of the development of the quarry.—Address, "Viator," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN has a VACANCY for TWO RESPECTABLE and WELL EDUCATED YOUTHS as APPRENTICES to the MINING ENGINEERING PROFESSION. This is an excellent opening for young gentlemen to gain experience in viewing, surveying, and valuing coal and lead mines in North Wales.—Apply to ISAAC SHONE, Esq., Wrexham.

A GENTLEMAN of large experience in the manufacture of iron, and good knowledge of mining operations, is DESIROUS of a SITUATION as MANAGER of an IRONWORKS. Good references can be given.—Address, "F. Q.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE METAL TRADE.—A GENTLEMAN, representing a London and Wolverhampton firm, WISHES for an AGENCY to SELL TIN, TIN-PLATES, BAR and SHEET IRON, &c. Has a good connection among consumers and ironmongers in London, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, and Middlesex.—Address, "A. Z.," C. Pool's, 5, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—A GENTLEMAN who has had upwards of 20 years' experience in the commercial management of collieries in the North and Midland Counties, is DESIROUS of MEETING with a SITUATION in that capacity. Satisfactory reference can be given.—Address, "E. L.," 29, Corn-street, Bristol.

TO COAL AND IRONMASTERS.—One of perfect respectability, and of 30 years' experience in the MANAGEMENT of COAL and IRONWORKS for leading parties in several districts, having "won" more seams and erected more ironworks than any other man, is OPEN to EMPLOY.—Address, "T. B.," 3, Bank-street, Sheffield.

COPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY (PABELLON AND CHANARCILLO RAILWAY), Incorporated under the Law of Chile.—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company, No. 2, New Broad-street, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of February inst., at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, and the audited accounts to the 30th June last; and for filling up a vacancy in the direction, and electing two directors in the room of those retiring by rotation.

The directors' report and accounts may be obtained on application at the office of the company, four days prior to the meeting. By order,
London, February 3, 1863. EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at these offices on TUESDAY, the 10th Feb. next, at Two o'clock P.M. precisely.
By order, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.
1, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., Jan. 12, 1863.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the committee have convened a MEETING of the adventurers, to be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at Two o'clock, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts, showing the winding-up of the company, so far as it has proceeded, and to pass resolutions thereon. By order of the Committee, DAVID COHEN, Sec.
5, Bank Chambers, Lothbury, London, E.C., Jan. 30, 1863.

RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, upon TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely.

1.—To take into consideration any proposition which may be made for sub-leasing the mine, and of passing any resolution thereon.

2.—To take into consideration the expediency of winding-up the company, and of passing any resolution thereon. By order of the Board.
10A, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, February 2, 1863.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica (Limited), will be HELD at the offices of the company on FRIDAY, the 20th day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the Company's Deed of Settlement.

And notice is hereby further given, that the transfer books of the company will be closed from the 7th to the 20th February, both days inclusive.
By order of the board, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.
187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 7, 1863.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY OF PROPRIETORS OF THE ROYAL CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF SAN FERNANDO, CUBA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of February inst., at Two o'clock precisely, to consider an account of the state of the company's affairs, and the progress that has been made in the winding-up, and a report of the liquidators thereon; and also to fix the amount of remuneration to be paid to the liquidators.

CUNME. BORTHWICK, THOMAS CLOSE, WALTER SHAIRP, W. D. STARLING, } Liquidators.
Dated February 2, 1863.

CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the CERTIFICATES OF SHARES of this company MAY BE OBTAINED at the company's office on and after THURSDAY, the 5th inst., between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock, in exchange for the receipts given by the bankers, and upon signing the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board, VERNON VENABLES, Sec.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, February 3, 1863.

THE RAMSAY LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).
The Directors hereby give notice, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in the above company will be RECEIVED AFTER MONDAY, the 9th. inst.
F. HENDERSON GRIEVE, Sec. pro tem.
Temporary Offices, 17, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of , being a deposit of 5s. per share on shares in the above company, I request that you will allot me that number; and I hereby accept such shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, subject to the Articles of Association; and I further request that my name may be placed on the register of shareholders for the shares so allotted.
Name in full...
Address...
Profession or business..............................
Date .... 1863.

THE EAST CAMBRIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), MERIONETHSHIRE.
Capital, £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 5s. on allotment.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. M. SMITH, M.P., K.H., F.R.S.
J. HOPGOOD, Esq. | MILES C. SETON, Esq.
F. LASCELLES, Esq. | CORNELIUS WALFORD, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. MONEY. | Lieut.-Col. WRAGGE.
BROKERS—Sir Robert W. Carden and Son, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.
This mine is bounded by the Prince of Wales and Cambrian, whose respective shares, with £2 15s. and £1 paid, sell for £26 and £1 15s.

T. A. Readwin, Esq., F.G.S., mentioned this mine before the British Association at Cambridge, and a deputation of directors, after a personal visit, have expressed entire confidence in its prospects. Assays produce from 4 dwts. (at surface) to 8 oz. of gold per ton. The debris of the levels on being washed yields visible gold. The vendors are so satisfied with its prospects, that they have left the arrangements for payment to the absolute discretion of the directors.

Prospectuses, reports, and application forms for shares may be had of the brokers or secretary, S. TAYLOR, Esq., 27, Bucklersbury.

THE COTTON PLANTATION COMPANY OF NATAL (LIMITED).

Incorporated with Limited Liability, under the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £150,000, in 15,000 shares of £10 each, of which 6000 (including 3000 paid-up shares taken in part payment of lands) are already placed.
(With power to increase).

Deposit, 10s. per share on application; and 30s. per share on allotment.
Future calls will not exceed 20s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNES, Esq., M.P., Farnworth, near Manchester, Lancashire, Member of the Council of the Cotton Supply Association, and Director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
P. G. VANDER BYL, Esq., late of the firm of Messrs. Porter, Vander Byl, and Co., Cape Town.
EUGENE COLLINS, Esq., Merchant, 9, Gracechurch-street.
J. K. CROSS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Bolton, Lancashire.
HENRY DUNLOP, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Glasgow, and Member of the Council of the Cotton Supply Association.
FREDERICK GRAY, Esq., M.R.I., 7, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.
SAMUEL HENRY HINDE, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Hinde and Gladstone), 11, New Broad-street.
Capt. HORNBY, R.N., Knowsley, Lancashire.
ELIAS DE PASS, Esq., Merchant, 9, Fenchurch-street.
MARTIN SWINDELLS, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Brooke and Swindells, Cotton Spinners), Bollington, near Macclesfield.
ROBERT TAYLOR, Esq. (late of the firm of Messrs. Roberts, Taylor, and Newton, of Manchester), Palace Club Chambers, King-street, St. James's.
(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS.

London .... The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.
Liverpool .... The Bank of Liverpool.
Manchester.................... Messrs. Loyd, Entwistle, and Co.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Dawes and Sons, 9, Angel-court, E.C.

BROKERS.

London .... Lewis H. Haslewood, Esq., 7, Lothbury.
Liverpool .... Messrs. Todd and Ashton.
Manchester .... Henry Rawson, Esq.
Glasgow .... Messrs. M'Ewan and Auld.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co., 16, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.
Secretary—H. W. Wood, Esq.
Manager at Natal—Henry Milner, Esq.

OFFICES,—9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purchase of land and the cultivation of cotton in the colony of Natal, which offers, in soil, climate, labour, and facilities for shipment, the most favourable conditions for abundant and profitable production, detailed particulars of which are given in the prospectus.

Copies of prospectuses, official reports, and other information may be obtained of Mr. H. W. Wood, the secretary, at the company's offices, 9, Gracechurch-street, E.C., to whom, or to the brokers of the company, applications for shares should be addressed.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Subscribed capital, £1,500,000, in 30,000 shares of £50 each.
Paid-up capital, £590,000. Reserve fund, £175,000.

DIRECTORS.

THOS. TYRINGHAM BERNARD, Esq., M.P.	FREDERICK HARRISON, Esq.
PHILIP PATTON BLYTH, Esq.	EDWARD HUGGINS, Esq.
JOHN WILLIAM BURMESTER, Esq.	WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq.
COLES CHILD, Esq.	JAMES LAMING, Esq.
HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Esq., M.P.	WILLIAM LEE, Esq., M.P.
JOHN FLEMING, Esq.	WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., M.P.

General Manager—William M'Kewan, Esq.
Chief Inspector—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.
Assistant General Manager—William Howard, Esq.
Chief Accountant—James Gray, Esq.
Inspectors of Branches—J. Tulloch, Esq., and G. A. Addison, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the proprietors, held on Thursday, the 5th February, 1863, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the following report, for the year ending 31st December, 1862, was read by the secretary.

WILLIAM NICOL, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

REPORT.

The directors, in submitting to the proprietors the accounts of the bank for the half-year ending 31st December last, have to report that, after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, including some unusual charges which had fallen on the half-year, interest to customers, expenses of management, rebate and income tax, the nett profit amounts to £44,554 4s. 5d., which, added to £776 16s. 7d. brought forward, results in a total of £45,331 1s.

From the above sum the directors recommend that the usual dividend of 6 per cent. be declared, together with a bonus of 1½ per cent., making in all 12½ per cent. for the past year. This arrangement leaves £1483 2s. 3d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

Frederick Harrison, Esq., lately one of the auditors, has been unanimously elected to a seat at the board. This creates a vacancy in the office of auditor, which it is competent on the meeting to fill up.

The directors retiring by rotation are—Wm. Nicol, Esq., M.P., James Laming, Esq., M.P., and Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Esq., M.P., all of whom are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

The dividend will be payable at the head office, or at any of the branches, on and after Monday, the 16th inst.

Balance-Sheet of the London and County Banking Company, Dec. 31, 1862.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dr.—Capital paid-up				£ 598,375	0	0
Reserve fund				175,000	0	0
Amount due by the bank for customers' balances, &c.	£7,151,136	6	6			
Liabilities on acceptances and endorsements by the bank, circular notes, and letters of credit	366,368	3	5=	7,517,504	9	11
Profit and loss balance brought from last account	776	16	7			
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	144,312	8	9=	145,089	5	4
Total				£8,435,968	15	3
Cr.—Cash on hand at head offices and branches	£ 981,899	7	4			
Cash placed at call and at notice	1,159,329	14	4=	£2,141,229	1	8
Investments, viz.:—						
Government and guaranteed stocks	651,895	5	5			
Other stocks and securities	103,913	15	10=	755,809	1	3
Discounted bills, notes, and temporary advances to customers in town and country	5,083,758	16	8			
Advances to customers on special securities	261,963	7	7=	5,345,722	4	3
Freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings				104,724	3	2
Interest paid to customers				26,364	10	8
Salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including income tax on profits and salaries				62,119	14	3
Total				£8,435,968	15	3

Profit and Loss Account.

	£	s.	d.
Dr.—Interest paid to customers	£ 26,364	10	8
Expenses, as above	62,119	14	3
Rebate on bills not due, carried to new account	11,273	19	5
Dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year	35,078	7	0
Bonus of 1½ per cent.	8,769	11	9
Balance carried forward	1,483	2	3
Total	£ 145,089	5	4
Cr.—Balance brought forward from last account	£ 776	16	7
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	144,312	8	9
Total	£ 145,089	5	4

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct. Signed. Henry Overton, John Wright, Auditors.
London and County Bank, January 29, 1863.

The foregoing report having been read by the secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.
2. That a dividend of 6 per cent. be declared upon the capital stock of the company for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1862, together with a bonus of 1½ per cent., both clear of income tax, payable on and after Monday, the 16th February inst., and that the balance of £1483 2s. 3d. be carried forward to profit and loss new account.
3. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the board of directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.
4. That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the auditors of the company for their services during the past year, and that Henry Overton and John Wright, Esqrs., be re-elected auditors for the current year.
5. That Richard Hinds Swaine, Esq., be elected an auditor of the London and County Banking Company for the current year.
6. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to William M'Kewan, Esq., the general manager, and also to the principal and other officers of the establishment, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

The election of three directors having been proceeded with, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—William Nicol, Esq., M.P., James Laming, Esq., and Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Esq., M.P. Signed. W. NICOL, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to William Nicol, Esq., M.P., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

Signed. W. C. JONES, Deputy-Chairman.
Extracted from the Minutes.
Signed. F. CLAPPISON, Sec.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND on the capital stock of the company of SIX PER CENT. for the half-year ending 31st December, 1862, with a BONUS of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT., will be PAID to the proprietors, either at the head office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant.

By order of the Board. W. M'KEWAN, General Manager.
No. 21, Lombard-street, Feb. 5, 1863.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the DUKE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for WINDING-UP the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 28th day of January inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by John Bayly, a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard at the next sittings of this Court, to be holden at Truro, Cornwall, on Friday, the 13th day of Feb. next, at One o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to the secretary of the Vice-Warden, P. P. Smith, Esq., Truro, Cornwall. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before Tuesday, the 10th day of February next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent.

SAMUEL CATER, Plymouth
(Solicitor for the said petitioner).
HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Truro
Dated January 30, 1863. (Agent of the said solicitor).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for WINDING-UP the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 30th day of January last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by John Bayly, a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the sittings of the Court, to be held at Truro, on Monday, the 16th day of February inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Saturday, the 14th day of February inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent.

SAMUEL CATER, Plymouth
(Solicitor for the petitioner).
HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Truro
Dated February 3, 1863. (Agent of the said solicitor).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEAL FRANCIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for WINDING-UP the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 30th day of January last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by William Semmons, a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the sittings of the Court, to be holden at Truro, Cornwall, on Monday, the 16th day of February inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before Saturday, the 14th day of February inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agent.

PAULL AND LINTON, Plymouth
(Solicitors for the petitioner).
HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Truro
Dated February 3, 1863. (Agent of the said solicitors).

TO MINE CAPITALISTS—VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. OLVER AND SONS are favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 12th day of February next, at noon, at the counting-house, on the mine, the whole of that well-known and VALUABLE MINE, known as WHEAL LOVELL, situate in the parish of WENDRON, in the county of CORNWALL.

The mine will be offered in one lot, including the whole of the ENGINES, PLANT, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, as the same are now at work, including—
A 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with the THREE BOILERS.
A 24 in. STAMPING ENGINE, for 24 heads.
14½ in. steam whim, 200 fms. of pitwork of various sizes. Also, the whole of the tin leavings and slimes.

Lithograph plans of the mine are in preparation, and will be ready in a few days, which may be had, together with printed reports of the present condition and prospects of the mine recently made by competent inspectors, from which it will be seen this auction offers a valuable opportunity to mine adventurers of making more than ordinary return for their capital.

Application for plans and reports to be made to Capt. Phillips, Wheal Lovell Mine, Falmouth; to the Auctioneers, Green Bank, Falmouth; or to Messrs. Carlyon and Paull, solicitors, Truro.—Dated December 29, 1862.

SKELTON, NEAR GUISBOROUGH, IN THE IRONSTONE DISTRICT OF CLEVELAND.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE.

MR. HENRY WATSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. Henry Watson, the Buck Inn, in Guisborough, on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1863, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, all that VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of TWO FARM HOUSES and requisite OUTBUILDINGS, and 273 acres 3 roods and 2 perches of ARABLE, MEADOW, and WOOD LAND, called AYSDALE GATE and TIDKINHOW, situate in the parish of SKELTON, in the county of YORK, and now in the occupation of Mr. Elisha Pegg.

The celebrated Cleveland ironstone has been proved in the estate, and there is a valuable quarry of freestone.

The ironstone mines of J. T. Wharton and T. Chaloner, Esqs., immediately adjoining the above estate, are now in full operation.

The estate is three miles from the market town of Guisborough, and within 700 yards of the Cleveland Railway.

All the above premises are subject to a tithe rent charge of 20s., variable according to the Tithe Commutation Acts, and also the annual payment of 13s. 6d. for land tax.

The tenant will show the premises, and further information, with printed particulars and lithographed plans, may, after the 5th of February next, be obtained on application to Mr. Richard Cordnor, of Crawley House, Stanhope *via* Darlington, mineral agent and contractor; to Messrs. Sale, Worthington, Shipman, and Seddan, solicitors, Manchester; to F. I. Reed, Esq., of Gresham-street, London; to Messrs. Williamson, Hill, and Co., of 10, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; or at the offices of Messrs. I., J., and T. Sowerby, solicitors, Stokesley.—Stokesley, January 22, 1863.

SWALWELL IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, for more than 150 years in the possession of the firm of Crowley, Millington, and Co., and their predecessors, having a high reputation for the excellence of their manufactures.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, February 11, 1863, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock, on the premises, in One Lot, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST in and the FIXED PLANT and MACHINERY of the SWALWELL IRONWORKS.

These extensive works, for the manufacture of steel and steel goods, chain, ironmongery, and hardwares, are situate in the village of Swalwell, about four miles from Newcastle, through Elswick, and are supplied with water-power from a wier or dam of great extent, fed from the River Derwent, which flows through the works, and which is navigable for keels of small tonnage.

The Derwent Valley Railway, now in course of construction, will pass within a few yards of the works, and will give direct railway communication to the port of Newcastle, and to all parts of the kingdom. Coals can be obtained at 12s. per chaldron of 52 cwts.

The buildings, to which about 5 acres of ground have been appropriated, and upon which a considerable outlay has been recently made, comprise a spacious stone structure intended for a steam rolling mill. One steam-engine is fixed, and the foundations laid for a second steam-engine, and for two trains of rolls.

Adjoining the mill is the quay, with stone wharf wall and crane; numerous workshops for chain makers, file, hinge, ladle, hardware, and hammer makers, with fires and tools; chain testing house, with testing machine; IRON FOUNDRY, with cranes and cupola; STEAM ENGINE, two STEAM BOILERS and fan blast; smiths' shops, lofty and spacious turnery, with tools; STEEL FORGE, with hammers and fires; two large STEEL CONVERTING FURNACES, capable of making about 500 tons of steel annually; cast-steel house, with six pot furnaces; STEEL FORGE, with a new Morrison's patent STEAM HAMMER; with TWO BOILERS, COKE OVENS, two IRON FORGES, with balling furnaces, cranes, hammers, and shears; and numerous other buildings, stabling, &c.

Also, TWENTY-EIGHT DWELLING-HOUSES for workmen, with garden plots, and a depôt for ashes and waste, 1 acre 1 rood 8 perches. The rentals derived from the workmen's houses are £120 per annum.

The whole of the works are held on lease for a term of 21 years, from March 25, 1858, at a rental of £320 per annum, and subject to covenants exceedingly favourable to the lessees.

To be viewed till the sale. Particulars may be had fourteen days prior to the sale, on the premises, and at the Station Hotel, Newcastle; at the "Midland Counties Herald" office, Birmingham; of Messrs. Vandercom, Cree, and Law, solicitors, Bush-lane, London, E.C.; of Messrs. Charles Brown and Dubois, accountants, 10, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.; and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING PREMISES known as the RAVENHEAD COPPER SMELTING WORKS, situate at ST. HELEN'S, with a wharf on the canal, and a branch of the St. Helen's Railway running through the property.

The entire site is about 20 acres, of which about five acres are occupied by the works, the remainder being arable and pasture land.

The buildings comprise a series of very substantially erected, light, and lofty ground floor factories, arranged for the purposes of copper and silver smelting works, but they will be available for many other large manufacturing establishments, as they possess the advantage of direct communication by rail or water carriage with all parts of the kingdom.

Coals can be obtained from pits in the neighbourhood at an almost nominal price, and labour is cheap and abundant.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.; and Messrs. Harrison and Finch, 2, Gray's Inn, London.

TO PROPRIETORS OF COLLIERIES, MINES AND OTHERS.

MR. HOWELL has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 17th, Wednesday, the 18th, and Thursday, the 19th days of February next, and not on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of February, as previously advertised, commencing each day at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the DEE BANK COLLIERY, BAGILT, near HOLYWELL, about a mile from the Bagilt station, Chester and Holyhead Railway, all the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, UTENSILS, &c., consisting of an excellent HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, with cylinder 30 in. diameter, working a 5 ft. 6 in. stroke, and connected to FOUR CYLINDRICAL STEAM BOILERS—viz., three of the boilers are 29 ft. long by 5 ft. 6 inches diameter, and one ditto 35 ft. long by 5 ft. diameter; this engine has pumping gear attached for working three lifts of 19 in. pumps, consisting of a pair of strong spur wheels, pumping shaft, with crank. Three cast metal T bobs, with wood connecting rods, iron strapped, with fork straps to connect to the crank; about 130 yards of 19 in. pumps, with working barrels, bucket door pieces, clack door pieces, bucket and clack shells, wrought iron bucket swords with knock-off joints, pitch pine rods, wrought iron strapping plates, screw bolts, &c.; also a DIRECT ACTING PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, with cylinder 60 in. diameter, working a 10 ft. stroke, connected with THREE CYLINDRICAL STEAM BOILERS—viz., two boilers 34 ft. 8 in. long by 5 ft. 6 in. diameter, and one ditto 35 ft. 6 in. long by 5 ft. diameter, with all the necessary mountings; also, 75 yards of 22 in. pumps, with working barrel, bucket, door piece, clack piece, bucket and clack shells, two bucket swords with knock-off joints, pitch pine rods and wrought iron strapping plates, with screw bolts; a STEAM CAPSTAN ENGINE with cylinder 14 in. diameter, iron barrel with gear for capstan, 1½ in. wire rope 220 yards long, shears of pitch pine 50 ft. high, also boring tools, pit rails, assorted sizes of best rolled iron, a quantity of bricks, timber, ashlar stone, wrought and cast iron scrap, two carts, horse gear, smith's tools, screwing tackle, sundry chains, two whimseys of wood with 11 ft. cages, single and double crab winches, portable weighing machine, circular saw table of iron, lathe with 12 in. head stocks and iron bed, and numerous miscellaneous articles of value, &c.

N.B.—THIRTY-TWO RAILWAY COAL WAGONS will be offered for the on one of the fore-mentioned days of sale; these wagons can be inspected at the late Haworth and Thompson's Colliery, Tryddyn, near Mold.

Hawarden Ironworks, Holywell, Jan. 6, 1863.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

DUNDYVAN IRONWORKS AND OTHER PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—There will be exposed to public sale, within the Faculty Hall, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March next, at Two o'clock afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private bargain),

Lot 1.—The DUNDYVAN PIG and BAR IRONWORKS, situated near Coatbridge, in the county of Lanark, comprising:—

1.—The PIG IRONWORKS, consisting of EIGHT BLAST FURNACES, TWO BLAST ENGINES, MACHINERY for FILLING, RAILWAYS, WEIGHING MACHINES, CLAY MILL, and all the usual working conveniences, with an EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MECHANICS' SHOPS, STEAM ENGINES, and FIXED MACHINERY, counting-house, warehouse, stables, &c.

2.—The BAR IRONWORKS, consisting of FORTY-FOUR PUDDLING FURNACES, with a SHINGLING MACHINE; a helve, and a STEAM HAMMER, with STEAM ENGINES and FIXED MACHINERY, and THREE TRAINS of ROLLS for making puddle and other unfinished bars. Also, FIVE FINISHING MILLS, consisting of THREE BAR MILLS and TWO PLATE MILLS, driven by STEAM ENGINES and suitable machinery, with TWELVE HEATING FURNACES, saws, shears, and other usual fixed apparatus; also, MECHANICS' SHOPS, TURNING LATHES, BUILDINGS, SHEDS, RAILWAYS, and all usual working conveniences, the whole being capable of turning out 350 tons of finished iron weekly, consisting of plates, rails, and bars in great variety.

3.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS, known by the names of "Long Row," "English Square," and "Stone Row."

4.—The LANDS of DYKE, with FARM BUILDINGS, STEAM ENGINE, THRESHING MILL, RAILWAY, &c., thereon.

The above subjects extend to about 35 acres imperial, and the MINERALS therein will be included, in so far as belonging to the exposers, with the MACHINERY, FITTINGS, and FIXED PLANT, at DUNDYVAN PIT.

5.—The MINERALS held in lease, consisting of DRUMPELLER, SOUTERHOUSE, and DALZIEL COAL, and WHIFLAT and HOLEHILL IRONSTONE, with the whole MACHINERY, FITTINGS, RAILWAYS, and FIXED PLANT of every kind attached thereto.

The purchaser of this lot will also be entitled to a lease, on favourable terms, of the valuable ironstone in the estate of Arden, extending to 1100 acres, or thereby, and to the option of taking at a valuation the moveable stock and utensils connected with the mines and ironworks, consisting generally of locomotive engines, horses, wagons, carts, hurleys, canal scows, &c.; and also the farm leases of Whiflat and Souterhouse Farms, including implements and utensils, all as per inventories.

Lot 2.—The LANDS of DUNDYVAN, extending to about 47 acres imperial, or thereby, with the BUILDINGS erected thereon, consisting of three substantial houses, known as Dundyvan Cottage, Oreneuk Cottage, and Muirend Cottage, a PROVISION STORE and SCHOOL BUILDINGS, together with the MINERALS in the lands, in so far as belonging to the exposers.

Lots 1 and 2 will, in the first instance, be put up as one subject, at the upset price of £63,000; if not sold together, Lot 1 will then be exposed separately, at the upset price of £55,000; and if sold separately, Lot 2 will thereafter be exposed at the upset price of £8000.

Lot 3.—The MINERALS in the LANDS of CUPARHEAD (about 21 imperial acres in extent). These are believed to contain, entire, the whole seams known in the district. The exposers have a lease of the surface of the lands, which, with the landlord's consent, may be assigned to the purchaser of the minerals. Upset price, £2500.

Lot 4.—The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS situated in Buchanan-street and Poker-row. Upset price, £3500.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Aitken and Mackenzie, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. Mackenzie and Moore, mining engineers there; Messrs. Melville and Lindesay, W.S., Edinburgh; Messrs. Moncrieff, Paterson, Forbes, and Barr, writers, Glasgow; or Messrs. Bannatynes and Kirkwood, writers there; the last of whom will exhibit the titles and articles of roup.—Glasgow, January, 1863.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

KIRKCONNELL GRANITE QUARRY.—OFFERS for a LEASE of this GRANITE QUARRY, lately discovered at the mouth of the River Nith, and described in the *Mining Journal* of the 17th of January last, will be RECEIVED up to the 1st of MARCH next, by the proprietor, Mr. Maxwell Witham, Kirkconnell, Newabbey, Dumfries.

TO LET, on liberal terms, a VALUABLE LEAD MINE in SOUTH WALES, with 50 feet WATER WHEEL, CRUSHER, and OTHER MACHINERY.—Apply to Mr. Pratt, Crickhowell.

NORTHUMBERLAND—KNARSDALE MANOR.

TO BE LET, the MANOR of KNARSDALE, containing 15,000 acres, the property of John Hope Wallace, Esq., of Featherstone Castle. According to a recent exploration and report, by an experienced viewer, the manor contains copper ore, lead ore, iron ore (in various forms), ironstone—viz., nodules (argillaceous carbonates), blackband (containing, by Prof. Richardson's, of Newcastle, analyses, 50·63 per cent. of iron), barytes, limestone, and common clay, &c. The manor adjoins on the south the lead-producing district of Alston Moor.

The Alston branch on the Newcastle and Carlisle section of the North-Eastern Railway runs through the manor, with a central station at Slaggyford.

Mr. J. Bywell, Burnstones, Knarsdale, Alston, will show the manor. A plan of the manor may be seen, and any information obtained, on application to Mr. John Clark, steward's office, Featherstone Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland.

Featherstone Castle, February 4, 1863.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the POOLEY HALL COLLIERY, situated near TAMWORTH, in the county of WARWICK. The colliery lies immediately adjoining the Coventry Canal and the London and North-Western Railway, with a basin to the former and a siding to the latter. The estate contains all the well-known seams of the Warwickshire coal field. The principal seam has now been in work for some years, but the greater part remains undeveloped. [illegible] The existing shafts afford facilities for further working. The plant, including pumping and winding engines, may be taken at a valuation.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. Williams and James, solicitors, 62, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.; or to Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock, mining engineers, Derby.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT PREMISES ON THE RIVER USK, AT NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, TO BE LET OR SOLD.—The property is situate on the east bank of the River Usk, at Newport, in the county of Monmouth, having a river frontage of 279 ft., including an area of 1¾ acres.

There is an excellent FITTING-UP SHOP, 126 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, with a 50 horse power ENGINE, powerful lathes, screw-cutting machines, powerful machine for shaping boiler plates cold, cold roll turning lathes, and a great variety of valuable and costly tools.

There is also a very extensive and well arraanged SMITHS' SHOP, 94 ft. by 38 ft., with RIVET MAKING and OTHER MACHINES, complete, and in good working order.

The premises are admirably adapted for engine building or boiler making, having ample room, and machines and tools in every way suitable for such work.

The site is considered by the ablest practical men to be one of the best in the kingdom for iron shipbuilding, every necessary convenience being already provided, so that a keel may be laid at once. The tides in the River Usk rise 30 ft., so that vessels of the largest class can be launched at ease. The ironworks in the neighbourhood are renowned for the excellent quality of their ship and boiler plates, and would afford a constant and cheap supply of these articles. Coals and labour are also cheap.

The proprietor is prepared to sell or lease these valuable premises, and, if it suits the convenience of the purchaser or lessor, is not indisposed to retain an interest in the works, or to take in a partner.

The property is leasehold, having 37 years unexpired, the rent being £50 per annum.

For further particulars, apply to John Lawrence, Esq., Cwm Bran Ironworks; or to Thomas Spittle, Esq., Cambrian Foundry, Newport, Monmouthshire.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, CARN VIVIAN MINE, with the MACHINERY, TINSTUFF, HALVANS, &c., in full working condition. Several parcels of lead have been sold, and a large quantity of tinstuff can be immediately raised. The mine can be seen daily. There is ample water-power for all purposes, and it is a very desirable mining property.

Tenders to be sent, on or before the 24th of February, 1863, to the purser, Captain J. Polglase, Bodmin, of whom all further particulars can be obtained.

N.B.—This mine is offered for sale because many of the shareholders are in arrears of calls; others of them, who entertain a most favourable opinion of the property (Messrs. A. C. L. Glubb, H. Caunter, W. Murray, and several more) are desirous of continuing an interest in the mine, and are willing to join in working it.

VALUABLE LEAD MINES TO LET.—The well known and VALUABLE LEAD MINES on the ESTATE of CONENISH, TYNDRUM, in the county of PERTH, WILL BE LET for such a term of years as may be agreed on. The Conenish Mines are in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Breadalbane Mines, at Tyndrum and form part, it is generally believed, of the same vein, the ore of which has proved rich in silver, realising a high price in the English market. Immediate entry may be had.—For further particulars, apply to Charles W. L. Forbes, solicitor, Aberfeldy, N.B., who will receive offers, and give directions for showing the mines.—Aberfeldy, January, 1863.

COLLIERIES, IRONWORKS, &c.

MR. C. STUART BARKER, MINERAL AGENT, 12, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C., has UNUSUAL FACILITIES for DISPOSING of COLLIERIES, IRONWORKS, and MINERAL PROPERTIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, having numerous applications from capitalists constantly on hand. Proprietors disposed to sell or let, and parties desirous of purchasing or leasing, may generally accomplish their wishes by forwarding particulars of their requirements.

FOREST OF DEAN.—VALUABLE COLLIERY TO BE SOLD in this important and rising district. It comprises 150 acres of unworked coal of very superior quality, is fitted complete with plant and machinery, and is connected by a tramway with the railway system. As a safe investment, promising ample returns, this colliery has special recommendations.—For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. C. STUART BARKER, mineral agent, 12, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C.

SOUTH WALES.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE COLLIERIES TO BE DISPOSED OF, within easy reach of the principal shipping ports.—Particulars on application to Mr. C. STUART BARKER, mineral agent, 12, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C.

FOREST OF DEAN.—A CAPITAL COLLIERY TO BE SOLD, comprising nearly 50 acres, and embracing numerous and valuable beds of coal. Pits have been sunk, and with a small outlay a large quantity of coal might be raised.—For particulars, apply to Mr. C. STUART BARKER, mineral agent, 12, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C.

FOR SALE, GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS MINE, with ALL the PLANT and MACHINERY thereon. The mine is situated in the parish of ST. BREWARD, CORNWALL, on the western border of the Cheesewring granite formation, where the granite makes a junction with the killas. The sett embraces great scope, and has three known lodes traversing its length, besides two caunter lodes intersected by the workings on the middle lode.

The north lode has not been explored, but has been cut in one place only by a shallow adit, where it is of great strength, and shows malleable copper on the back. The south lode has not been wrought on beyond being opened on a little on the back; this lode has its course into the hill going east, in what appears a channel of semi-decomposed granite. An adit might be brought home on its course, to have about 70 fms. back, in a short distance driving.

The middle lode, to which operations have been hitherto confined, has been wrought on to a depth of 122 fms. from surface. But as the engine-shaft was commenced on the top of the hill, the real depth of the mine, if the adit were brought home, would be about 50 fms. below. The size of the lode, where laid open in the shallow levels, varies from 6 to 18 feet wide, and is composed for the most part of masses of sulphur, mundic, quartz, large quantities of can (fluor-spar), peach, with copper ore scattered throughout. About 10,000 tons of coppery mundic and copper ore have been raised from the lode, and large quantities of mundic remain discovered throughout the mine. The greatest portion of the mundic raised has been made marketable and sold.

All the requisite machinery for the carrying out extensive operations have been erected at great cost, and are complete and in good working order, comprising powerful hydraulic pumping engine, thoroughly efficient and commandable, with powerful winding machine and crusher; the two latter are also worked by water-power. All machinery is driven by water-power, of which there is a reserve, after the present machinery is supplied, equal in force to three 50-in. steam-engines.

The close proximity of the mine to the terminus of the Wadebridge Railway (about 1⅛ miles) is of great advantage for the transit of all ores to the shipping wharf at Wadebridge, the railway charge per ton being only 2s. 7d.

Relative to the prospects of the mine generally, it is considered the present workings are not deep enough to intersect the productive ground. The back of the lode shows such fine gossan as is seldom seen, under which are deposited large masses of coppery mundic, and below the mundic operations have not yet been carried. Moreover, lodes of such size and character, having large capels, may, and sometimes do, make shallow shoots of ore, but it is in depth the bulk of ore and permanent mine must be looked for.

The geological arrangement of all metallic veins or lodes in this, and, perhaps, every other country that have diagonal inclinations, has this law for making their respective mineral deposits, and the exceptions, if any, are very few indeed—viz., that wherever the lode makes its deposit of mineral there it takes a direction more towards the perpendicular line, the unproductive portions of the lode being where the underlie is greatest.

In other words, if the lode in its transit through the strata make the usual bends that all lodes do (more or less), it will be found that the ore is deposited where the warp tends most towards the perpendicular line, and the most barren parts will be found where the lode has the flattest underlie. The above law has been fully borne out by facts in this mine.

The last three levels sunk have been on the course of the lode, which has taken a much flatter dip for several fathoms, both east and west of the engine-shaft, the underlie being much greater than the average underlie of the lode. The consequence was the lode directly fell off in yield; but as this flatter underlie is greater than the average, nothing can be more reasonable than its again, in turn, curving back towards the perpendicular, by taking a more vertical dip—in other words, assume its productive inclination. Then, under such large beds of coppery mundic, look out for courses of ore. The water flowing from the lode in the bottom of the mine contains such a large quantity of copper in solution as is probably unparalled in any copper mine in the county.

It is considered, by highly respectable agents who have been engaged in mining in the Caradon district for many years, in some of the best mines, that Great Onslow contains the elements of a good copper mine, and that a share of the perseverance that has been required to make Phœnix what it was, and may again be, Marke Valley and East Caradon what they now are, would give it no ordinary chance of ranking with them.

It is uncertain whether one, two, or three levels more might have to be sunk before the lode would make the change alluded to above in its underlie, but it is something like a certainty that it is sure to do so in a reasonable distance, where the lode, according to the experience of practice, will likewise make its ore.

In the eastern end of the mine the lode has changed its dip, and become more vertical: the result is a very great improvement. The mine is in fork to the bottom, and can be inspected immediately.

A large amount of capital having been expended towards the development of the property, a good opportunity is presented to capitalists to speculate, as with the very superior advantages of being able to work the mine to the greatest depth that any mine has yet been sunk by means of water-power, a very moderate amount of capital in addition to the sum already expended would be sufficient to prove the mine a considerable depth below the present workings.

To inspect the mine and machinery, apply to Capt. GEORGE RICKARD, on the mine; and to treat for the purchase, apply to WILSON FORSTER, Esq., No. 23, Temple-street, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, about FIFTEEN TONS of RAILWAY IRON, weighing about 35 lbs. per yard. Also, 40 fms. of 8¼ inch PUMPS. IRON DRAWING MACHINE for incline, with strong break. TWO IRON TRAM WAGONS' will carry 2 tons each. The whole is of the best quality.—For price, &c., apply to Mr. CHARLES WEBBER, ironfounder, Newton Abbot, Devon.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE,
AND MINING OFFICES.

MESSRS. T. FULLER AND CO., 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACT BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES in BANKS, RAILWAYS, CANALS, INSURANCE, MINES, and GOVERNMENT STOCK. Dividends received, calls paid, and every class of Stock Exchange business effected.

There being a considerable amount of money locked up in shares not prominently before the public, and consequently difficult of sale, Messrs. T. FULLER and Co. invite the holders of such stock to communicate with them, having channels for the disposal of every description of shares.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—Shares in an established company (limited), the property freehold; and in several mines which pay regular dividends of 12½ to 20 per cent.

Messrs. FULLER and Co. having had upwards of 20 years' experience in the mining market, prompt them to point out shares in certain progressive mines as prizes for the year 1863. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

Commission, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: Metropolitan and Provincial.

PROGRESS OF MINING in 1862.— Dividends paid, £273,049. Loss on mines disappeared, £515,452. New companies advertised, 30; share capital, £889,772. Capitalists should read TREVOIR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," and learn to estimate the rubbish so plentifully provided for their ruin. Per post, 13 stamps.—21, Sun-street, London, E.C. Recommended by the "Cautious Man."

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER LOCHHEAD HOUSE, LOCHWINNOCH, SCOTLAND, OFFERS his SERVICES and ADVICE on mines situated in any part of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Isle of Man, &c. Mr. Henwood's extensive experience in his peculiar department of mining science is well known, and will be exerted to the utmost for the benefit of his clients.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE ADVICE on MINES and their MANAGEMENT.

D. STICKLAND beg to OFFER HIS SERVICES in BUYING and SELLING SHARES on advantageous terms for capitalists, who will do well to consult him, either by letter or personally, previous to their investing in mines now at work, or in those schemes now being brought before the public. Good references given if required. Mines inspected and faithfully reported on. Terms, from £2 2s. to £4 5s., agreeable to their magnitude. Travelling expenses beyond 10 miles not included.

His monthly "Circular" for February will contain the difference between Limited Liability and the Cost-book System in working mines, as well as a selected list of mines, and other matters useful for mining. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

5, Finsbury-street, Finsbury-square, London.

MANCHESTER.

MR. W. HANNAM: OFFICES, CARLTON BUILDINGS,
COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER.
MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL STOCK and SHAREDEALER.
A monthly investment Circular on application.

Sharedealing in this office is limited to special mines, and companies whose pretensions have been personally investigated, and to the dividend-paying mines ordinarily dealt with on the London market, and for the latter purpose arrangements have been made for the earliest information from the great mining districts. There can be little doubt that in dealing with well-established, dividend-paying mines, investors, without any greater risk than accrues from purchase of railway or house property, receive a much larger regular profit than from any other species of investment, free from all trouble, and paid in the most convenient form for those who have limited incomes—viz., every two or three months; while those who enter into new undertakings, such as progressive mines, have the knowledge that nothing which is not *bona fide*, and has stood the test of thorough examination, is submitted to them. It cannot, of course, be expected that where the profits are so enormous that these latter investments should be entirely free from risk. All that can be done is to ascertain the respectability of the management, and the value of the prospects. This done, no speculations are likely to be so valuable as those in mining operations; it being no uncommon occurrence for shares to rise in value 200 and 300 per cent. in a few months.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK (principal of the firm of Wheatley Kirk and Co., engineers, contractors, &c.) ARCHIMEDEAN WORKS, ALBERT STREET, ST. MARY'S, MANCHESTER, continues, after upwards of 20 years' experience, personally to attend to VALUATIONS, ARBITRATIONS, or SALES BY PRIVATE CONTRACT or PUBLIC AUCTION, of EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY appertaining to ENGINEERING, MACHINERY or PLANT in ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENTS, MILLS, FACTORIES, WORKS, &c., with the LANDS, ESTATES, and BUILDINGS belonging thereto; also in RAILWAYS, MINES, &c.—Albert-street, St. Mary's, September, 1862.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM
HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS
ON SALE OR HIRE,
AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASBRO'.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—J. H. SALES AND CO.,
WEST RIDING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
RAILWAY WAGONS on SALE. RAILWAY WAGONS on HIRE.
RAILWAY WAGONS on SALE on PURCHASE LEASES.

For terms, apply as above, where sample wagons may be inspected. Material and workmanship guaranteed.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

NORTH CENTRAL WAGON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM.
RAILWAY WAGONS TO BE SOLD OR LET.

Application to be made to Mr. BARRAS, secretary, North Central Wagon Company, Rotherham.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

JOHN PICKERING AND CO., RAILWAY WAGON
AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS.
WAGONS FOR SALE, HIRE, OR ON PURCHASE LEASE.
BRINSWORTH WAGON WORKS, ROTHERHAM.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING the STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY o. COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR, BELMONT, near DURHAM, UNDERTAKES the SINKING of PITS, also the SUPPLYING, ERECTING, REMOVING, and COMPLETION of EVERY DESCRIPTION of COLLIERY and MINING WORK.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 50 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

IRON TESTING MACHINES.— ROBINSON AND COTTAM, MAKERS of CHAIN and IRON TESTING MACHINES to the ADMIRALTY, make a PORTABLE MACHINE for TESTING IRON up to 1½ in. sectional area. It occupies but little space, and can be placed in an office. —For particulars, apply at the works, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; or at the offices, 7, Parliament-street, London, S.W.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND
CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]*	10 0 0	—		7 18 6	0 10 0	May, 1862
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	—		13 0 0	0 2 6	Dec. 1862
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	—		36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—	275 300	455 15 0	6 0 0	Nov. 1862
5000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £3]	2 7 6	6		0 7 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1863
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	45	46 47½	1 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1862
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	—		273 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1862
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0	82½	80 85	9 10 0	2 10 0	Sept. 1862
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7½ per cent.	—	Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—		1 per cent.	—	Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0	July, 1862
512	Creegbrawse and Penkevil, St. Colomb	—	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1862
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—		7 18 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1862
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—		247 10 0	4 0 0	Sept. 1862
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—		147 0 0	5 0 0	June, 1862
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	515 525	836 0 0	10 0 0	Jan. 1863
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	—		693 10 0	7 0 0	Dec. 1862
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	10½		0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	53	51 53	106 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1863
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	48¾	47 47½	5 17 6	1 0 0	Jan. 1863
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—		84 10 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1862
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		320 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1862
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—		—	—	July, 1862
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	—		0 16 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1862
1798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	33	31 32	3 15 0	0 15 0	Feb. 1863
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	6½		2 2 6	0 5 0	Sept. 1862
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	52	49 51	21 10 0	1 15 0	Oct. 1862
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	—		9 0 0	0 15 0	Sept. 1862
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	—		399 10 0	4 0 0	Nov. 1862
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	9⅛	8¾ 9	2 6 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—		99 18 0	7 0 0	Nov. 1862
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1	0 7 6	Aug. 1862
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	4⅜	4⅛ 4⅜	0 3 0	0 1 6	Dec. 1862
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		36 16 6	0 7 0	Nov. 1862
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		47 10 0	10 0 0	Oct. 1862
400	Phœnix (copper and tin)	—	—		—	—	—
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	44	43 44	66 5 0	1 5 0	Nov. 1862
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	3¾		0 8 6	0 2 6	Sept. 1862
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 7 6	—		0 2 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1862
16	Rhosesmor (lead)	50 0 0	—		1250 0 0	100 0 0	Quarterly.
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	400		396 0 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1863
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	53	65 67	73 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1862
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 0 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1862
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	92		365 5 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1863
500	South Woodley	—	—		0 6 0	0 6 0	June, 1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	—		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
910	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	—		486 0 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	16½	16 16½	11 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1862
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1862
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	2 15 0	30	27 29	4 12 6	1 0 0	Oct. 1862
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	13½		23 11 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1863
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0	36	33 35	101 1 3	0 10 0	Oct. 1862
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—		46 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—		0 19 0	0 3 0	May, 1862
1024	West Penstruthal	4 0 0	—		2 19 6	2 19 6	May, 1862
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	295	280 290	368 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1862
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	—	75 80 xd.	592 10 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1863
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1862
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cp.), Gwen.	30 0 0	22	21 23	28 6 0	0 7 6	Dec. 1862
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	—		3 2 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1862
1024	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just	9 13 8	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1862
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead), St. Ive.	2 10 8	10	8½ 9	3 2 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1863
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	—	33 40	75 5 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1862
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—		284 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1862
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0	17	16 17	56 17 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1862
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		310 18 0	7 10 0	Nov. 1862
128	Wheal Prosper (tin), Lanivet	3 0 0	—		—	4 10 0	June, 1862
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	245	220 225	144 15 0	3 0 0	Dec. 1862
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	18½	17½ 18½	46 2 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1862

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	—		9 0 0	4 0 0	April, 1861
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	95		85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 9	32½	33 34	1 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	—		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	40 18 6	—		16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	2¼	2¼ 2½	0 15 0	0 1 6	June, 1862
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	—		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	6⅝	6¾ 7	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	⅞	⅞	0 6 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1860
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	19¾	19½	14 7 11	0 7 0	Dec. 1861
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	—		0 3 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1861
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	—		56 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1858
6000	North Downs (copper) Redruth	2 3 4	3¾	2⅞ 3⅛	0 10 0	0 2 6	May, 1862
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	—		6 19 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1861
2000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 17 0	—		0 10 0	0 2 6	July, 1857
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 15 2	—		0 13 6	0 3 0	Mar. 1860
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	⅞ 1⅛	5 6 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1861
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 0 0	—		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	12 13 10	—	10 11	8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0	June, 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	80 90	929 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	—		2400 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—		13 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	—		8 10 0	0 10 0	April, 1862
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 19 6	4¾	4 4¼	0 18 6	0 2 0	July, 1860
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	41½	43¾	43 17 6	2 0 0	Oct. 1861

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia.	5 0 0	—		300 0 0	5 0 0	Oct. 1862
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		2 2 9	0 14 6	Oct. 1862
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	22	21 23	98 12 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1862
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—		6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7½ per cent.	—	Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—		1 7 6	0 2 6	Feb. 1862
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	4⅜	4⅛ 4⅜	0 2 6	0 2 6	May, 1862
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	21 23	19 5 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	1 1¼	0 10 0	0 1 0	June, 1862
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	7 8	8 16 2	0 5 0	Sept. 1862
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—		0 19 9	0 1 0	Feb. 1862
03815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¾	1⅜ 1⅛	0 8 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	57	54 56	54 15 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1862
48174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	5⅜	4¾ 5¼	2 1 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1862
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 2 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1862

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		15 per cent.	—	May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—		Sept. 1858
20000	Beariz (tin) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Oct. 1862
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L. £10]	2 10 0	—	1⅛ 1⅜	Jan. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—		Jan. 1862
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		July, 1862
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 10 0	—	¾ ⅞	Aug. 1862
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]	1 0 0	1⅞	1¾ 1⅞	Sept. 1861
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 7 6	—		Mar. 1862
15000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	—		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	¾		June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	1 10 0	—		May, 1862
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	—		June, 1860
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3	2⅞ 3⅛	Fully paid.
2000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	5 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—		
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞	Nov. 1862
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		April, 1862
17000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	2 10 0	—		Dec. 1862
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅞		Mar. 1862
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 12 6	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co. [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	5		
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
34525	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅛		Fully paid.
45000	Yudanamutana (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	3 0	3⅜		Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
600	Aberffrwd	0 10 0	—		
35000	Atlas Min. and Smelt. [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Nov. 1862
4943	Alfred Con. (cop.), Phillack	4 4 11	—		
6000	Bagtor [L. £2]	1 8 0	—		Oct. 1862
400	Baldwin, I. of Man [L. £5]	2 5 0	—		Jan. 1863
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	14 8 7	—		Mar. 1862
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1860
30000	Barmouth Cons. (gold) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		Aug. 1862
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 5 0	—		Nov. 1862
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	—		
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	28 0 0	—		Jan. 1863
1248	Boscaswell (tin, cop.), St. Just	6 15 0	—		Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	7 10 0	—		Sept. 1862
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0	—	12½	Dec. 1860
10000	Bosworthen (tin)	0 5 0	6s. 6d.	¼ ⅜	
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 6 0	—		Aug. 1862
6000	British (tin & cop.), [L. £1 10s.]	0 12 0	—		
4000	Brookwood (cop.) Ashburton	1 12 6	—		
112	Bron-Haulog (ld.), Denbighsh.	20 0 0	—		No call.
5120	Brynambor (ld.), Cardi. [L. £5]	2 3 0	—		Nov. 1862
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	25 0 0	—		April, 1862
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	6 0 0	37	35 36	April, 1862
1960	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	7 10 6	—		Jan. 1863
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 16 6	—		Sept. 1862
1200	Burra Burra (cop.), Kenwyn	2 10 0	—		April, 1862
2200	Burren (lead, calamine) [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		June, 1862
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	22 17 0	—	6 6¼	Nov. 1862
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	17 10 0	—		Oct. 1862
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	8 14 4	—		Oct. 1862
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	1⅛		Aug. 1862
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	25 9 6	—	18 20	Dec. 1862
4046	Caradon Hill (copper)	2 1 6	—		July, 1862
6000	Caradon United (copper)	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1862
10000	Caradon Vale	5 0 0	—		
10000	Cardigan Consols	—	—		July, 1862
2580	Carmarthen United	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Carn Camborne (copper)	0 12 0	15s.	¾ ⅞	Jan. 1863
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	1 8 0	—		Nov. 1862
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6	—		Nov. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1862
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]		—		
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire	2 1 0	—		Jan. 1863
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	1 19 0	—		Oct. 1862
6000	Charlotte Untd., Perranuthnoe	3 8 1	—		Dec. 1862
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	1 12 0	—		July, 1862
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	30 15 0	—		Dec. 1862
3170	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 16 6	—		Jan. 1863
16000	Coolartra and Bond, Ireland	1 0 0	—		Sept. 1862
50000	Counorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	—	1	Fully paid.
7000	Cornubia (tin)	2 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	15 10 0	18		Dec. 1862
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire	0 10 0	—		No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	—		No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	1 10 0	—		Oct. 1861
6000	Crowan Cons. (cop.) [L. £2]	0 15 0	—		Sept. 1862
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	—		No call.
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	3 8 0	—		Sept. 1862
1800	Cwmbrane, Carmar. [L. £3]	2 0 0	3¼		Feb. 1862
30000	Dale, N. Staf. [L.] [21000 £1 pd., 9000 7s. 6d. pd.]				Sept. 1862
2000	Deep Level, Minera [L. £5]	3 5 0	—		Feb. 1862
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	—	—		
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	4 10 0	—		Aug. 1862
20000	Dolfrw-y-nog (gold) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—	⅜ ⅝	Sept. 1862
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	8 2 0	—		Oct. 1862
4000	Dulta (tin) [L. £1]	—	—		Fully paid.
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	6 0 11	—		Dec. 1862
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. £2]	1 7 0	—		Jan. 1863
4096	East Brookwood (copper)	1 3 0	—		May, 1862
5000	E. Bronfloyd (sil.-ld.) Card. [L]	2 0 0	—		
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 11 0	12	11⅛ 11⅜	Oct. 1861
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	1 0 0	—		
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 5 0	—	⅛ ⅜	May, 1862
6400	East Crinnis and South Par	2 14 0	—		May, 1862
6000	East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1 11 0	—		Mar. 1862
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	1 9 0	—		Jan. 1863
2348	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	3 15 6	—		Nov. 1862
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	1 12 0	51s.	2⅜ 2½	Feb. 1863
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	7 1 0	—		Jan. 1863
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	1 9 6	—		Oct. 1862
1024	East Margaret	18 5 0	—		Jan. 1863
8000	E. Polberro, St. Agnes [L.]	0 10 0	—		May, 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 10 4	—		Dec. 1862
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 15 0	3⅜	3¼ 3½	Sept. 1862
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 7 0	—		Nov. 1862
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	72 0 0	27½		Oct. 1862
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	6 5 0	—		Nov. 1862
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	9 12 0	13		July, 1862
4096	East Wheal Fortune	1 0 0	—		Sept. 1862
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	0 10 0	—		
2048	E. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	—		
6000	East Wheal Neptune	0 10 0	—		
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	7 19 0	6	5⅜ 5⅝	Nov. 1862
10000	Ely Merthyr Col. [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		
5000	Fursdon (copper) [L. £1 10s.	1 7 6	—		Oct. 1861
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 16 6	—		Jan. 1863
114	Garden (tin), Morvah	35 0 0	—		Feb. 1862
1024	Garlinda United, Wendron	12 12 9	—		
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	5 4 0	—		Dec. 1862
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 17 0	⅝	⅝ ¾	Oct. 1862
1024	Gelliffowlier (ld.), Holywell	0 2 6	—		June, 1861
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	5⅛	5	
30000	Glasgow Caradon Cons. [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4892	Goginan (silv.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1]		—		July, 1860
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	3 10 6	3⅛	2¾ 3	Jan. 1863
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	0 12 6	—		Feb. 1863
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	54 0 0	19	16 18	Jan. 1863
5000	Great Brigan (copper)	4 17 0	3⅝	3¾	Dec. 1862
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	2 0 0	1⅛		Dec. 1862
15000	Great Laxey (lead) [L. £4]	—	—		Fully paid.
6000	Great North Downs (copper)	2 0 0	2⅛	2¼	Aug. 1862
30000	Great North Tolgus [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1862
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 17 6	12s.	⅛ ⅝	Dec. 1862
52000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—		
10000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 14 0	—		Aug. 1861
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	6 6 0	—		Dec. 1862
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	15 0 0	—	4¼ 5	Dec. 1862
5000	Grosvenor (ld.) [2500 £1 pd., 2500 7s. pd.]		—		
4910	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	1 18 11	—		Feb. 1862
6063	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 19 0	—	5s. 6s.	Feb. 1863
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 5 6	1⅝		Nov. 1861
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 0 6	—		May, 1862
1000	Haye Valley (tin), Callington)	0 4 0	—		
6000	Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	5 5 0	3	2¾ 3	Dec. 1862
10000	Holmbush [5000 £5 2s. pd., 5000 5s. pd.]		—		
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 5 0	—		July, 1862
40	Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolgelly	65 0 0	—		Jan. 1862
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6 6	—		Mar. 1862
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	2 5 6	1⅛	1 1⅛	Jan. 1863
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	34 0 0	—		Sept. 1862
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	16 4 4	—		Feb. 1862
240	Llangan (ld.), Glamor. [L. £25]	5 0 0	7⅝		Aug. 1862
500	Long Rake (lead), Flint	15 0 0	—		Jan. 1863
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	3 3 0	—		Nov. 1862
10000	Lower Taldrws [L. £2½]	1 10 0	—		Oct. 1861
6000	Maudlin	3 14 0	2		Dec. 1862
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 16 6	—		Dec. 1862
22000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	—		May, 1860
3475	Michell (lead), Flint	0 2 6	—		Nov. 1861
1024	Mill Pool	15 15 0	—		Jan. 1863
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 9 6	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	12 10 0	—		Dec. 1862
50	Nanteos (sil.-ld.), Llanbardan	—	—		Jan. 1862
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L. £4]	3 12 0	—		
512	Nant Minera [L. £20]	4 0 0	—		Jan. 1863
2400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 12 6	—		Nov. 1862
250	Nanty Mines (ld.), Montgom.	20 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6400	Nether Heath (lead), Dufton	0 15 6	—		April, 1860
8400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 7 6	—		Oct. 1862
6000	New E. Birch Tor and Vitifer	—	—		
6514	New E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock	0 6 0	—		Oct. 1862
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1863
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 10 6	—		Dec. 1862
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	1 13 0	—		Nov. 1862
1024	New Wendron	7 0 0	—	4 4½	Jan. 1863
6000	New Wheal Prospidnick	0 7 6	—		Nov. 1862
400	New Wh. Seton) cop.), Camb.	21 10 0	150		Dec. 1862
2500	N. Wh. Vaddon (tin), Marazion	1 8 0	—		Oct. 1862
6000	Nidderdale (ld.), Yorks. [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		Jan. 1861
4500	No. Budnick and West Mount	0 7 0	—		Aug. 1862
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	22 17 6	—		Aug. 1862
6000	Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	—		Nov. 1860
4000	North Cornwall (Endellion)	—	—		No call.
20000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		July, 1862
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	2 11 6	2⅛		Nov. 1862
1000	North Fortescue (copper)	1 14 0	—		Oct. 1862
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	13 16 0	—		Dec. 1862
1366	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	2 15 0	—		Nov. 1862
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3]	2 1 0	—		July, 1862
6000	N. Hafod (sil.-ld.), Car. [L. £2]	1 5 0	—		Aug. 1862
16000	N. Hallenbeagle p.) (tin, c[L.]	—	—		Dec. 1861
2000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	5 0 0	—		Jan. 1863
6000	North Kit Hill (tin, copper)	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1861
6000	North Laxey (lead) Isle of Man	—	—		Fully paid.
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	7 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
15000	North Minera (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	North Phœnix (copper)	3 18 6	7	6 7	Sept. 1862
32	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	125 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
6000	North Porthilly (silv.-lead)	—	—		Aug. 1862
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	21 5 0	49	49 51	Jan. 1863
5000	N. Trelether (sil., cp.), Padstow	1 0 0	—		Feb. 1860
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	2 12 0	3¾	3⅛ 3⅜	Dec. 1862
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	9 12 7	—		Dec. 1862
5610	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	2 3 0	5	4¼ 4⅛	Nov. 1862
4800	North Wh. Ludcott (St. Ive)	1 0 0	—		Dec. 1862
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 12 11	—		July, 1861
4108	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	3 11 6	—	9s. 10s.	Jan. 1863
5900	North Wheal Vor (tin), Breage	3 0 0	—		June, 1861
4000	N. Wrey (ld.), St. Ive [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1863
4096	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	6 6 6	—		Sept. 1861
6000	Old Wh. Neptune (cop.), [L.]	1 17 6	—		Nov. 1862
800	Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10]	7 0 0	—		Sept. 1862
1000	Pant-y-pydew (lead)	4 2 6	—		Oct. 1862
10000	Parkgwyn (tin) [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		Aug. 1862
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	3 13 6	—		Oct. [illegible]
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	3 17 0	6⅛	6 6¼	April, [illegible]
1000	Pengenna (ld., sil.), St. Kew	5 0 0	—		July, 1862
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	1 14 0	—		Jan. 1863
6000	Penrait (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 2 0	—		Aug. 1862
200	Pentre Lygan (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	—		Mar. 1861
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 10 0	—		Feb. 1863
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 14 0	—		Sept. 1862
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	6 11 6	—		Dec. 1862
11789	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 11 0	6s.		July, 1862
5000	Rhafna (lead) [L. £1]	0 6 8	—		Nov. 1862
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	12 5 0	—		Oct. 1861
3000	Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5]	1 0 0	—		Mar. 1861
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4096	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	3 8 0	—		Nov. 1862
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop	2 5 6	—		Mar. 1858
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	4 7 6	—		Nov. 1862
10000	Sigford Con. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	0 16 6	—		Sept. 1862
12500	Silver Moun. (lead) [L. £2]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100	Silver Rake (lead) [L. £20]	7 2 6	—		July, 1862
15000	Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		Jan. 1863
6000	Smith's Wood (tin, cp.) [L. £2]	1 18 0	—		Nov. 1862
600	Snowbrook (sil. lead) [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	14 10 8	—		Aug. 1862
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—		July, 1862
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal	0 12 0	—		May, 1860
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	3 7 0	1	18s. 20s.	Oct. 1862
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	6 7 0	3	2⅛ 3	Oct. 1862
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	2 8 0	—		Dec. 1862
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	11 9 0	—		Dec. 1862
128	S. Crinnis (cop., St. Austell	19 0 0	—		
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	2 16 0	—		July, 1862
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 13 0	—		Dec. 1862
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	1 0 0	—		
6000	South Gernick (tin), Crowan	0 2 6	—		Oct. 1860
2000	South Gorland	3 15 0	—		Dec. 1861
1024	South Herodsfoot	3 15 0	5½	5¼ 5½	Jan. 1863
4000	South Minera [L. £5¼]	2 12 0	—		May, 1862
5425	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	6 11 7	—		Nov. 1862
1024	South Tresavean, Gwennap	4 11 3	—		Jan. 1863
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	1 7 9	—		Sept. 1862
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	10 18 10	36	35 37	Oct. 1862
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	9 18 2	—		Aug. 1861
1000	South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant	1 10 0	—		Oct. 1861
6000	So. Wh. Leisure (tin & cop.)	0 2 0	—		May, 1862
1024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	1 10 7	—		May, 1862
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	37 3 0	—		Dec. 1862
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just	6 12 0	—		Mar. 1862
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp., tin)	7 14 6	—		Aug. 1860
15000	St. Cuthbert Ld. Smelt. [L. £5]	1 0 0	—	1⅜ 1⅝	Nov. 1862
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	Nov. 1862
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	2 3 9	—		May, 1862
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	9 13 7	—		Jan. 1863
6000	St. Just (tin & cop.) [L. 2½]	2 0 0	3½		Dec. 1862
640	Stamp Office (lead), Mold	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1862
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	29 17 0	41	40½ 41½	Nov. 1862
3000	Tees Side (ld.), Cumb. [L. £1]	0 13 0	—		Aug. 1861
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	1 8 0	3⅛	3¼ 3½	July, 1862
2000	Trefulack Uni. (tin), St. Enoder	3 5 0	—		Sept. 1861
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6 10 8	—		June, 1862
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	12 2 3	—		Oct. 1862
3270	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 11 6	—		Jan. 1863
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	6 8 0	—		Sept. 1862
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 6 0	—		Jan. 1863
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	3 18 10	—		Dec. 1862
2500	Trimley Hall [1250 £1 pd., 1250 7s. 6d. paid]				
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	1 7 0	—	9s. 11s.	Jan. 1863
6400	Tyne Head (ld., cop.) [L. £1]	0 14 0	⅞		Oct. 1862
800	Tynewydd (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	0 5 0	—		Dec. 1861
1024	Tyringham Consols (tin)	2 0 0	—		Oct. 1861
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 15 6	7s.	5s. 7s.	Jan. 1863
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½]	2 1 0	—		July, 1862
3000	West Alfred (copper) [L. £3]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1861
20000	West Beam [L. £1]	0 12 6	—		Sept. 1862
100	W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20]	9 0 0	—		Feb. 1862
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	7 16 3	—		Dec. 1862
16	West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh	35 0 0	—		Oct. 1860
30000	West Devon Con. (cop.), [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4216	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	0 13 6	—		Dec. 1862
6000	West Grylls (tin)	0 2 6	—		Aug. 1862
19000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 11 0	—		Dec. 1862
6000	W. Polmear (tin, cp.), St. Austell	0 15 6	—		Oct. 1862
1600	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	6 12 8	15	13 15	Jan. 1863
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rillaton	143 0 0	—		Sept. 1862
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	8 9 0	—		April, 1862
5000	West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan	1 15 0	—		Feb. 1862
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	29 10 0	62	65 67	Oct. 1862
5120	West Tolvadden	1 18 6	—		Oct. 1862
5481	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3 5 10	—		Dec. 1862
4000	West Wendron (tin), Wendron	1 0 6	—		Jan. 1863
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	77 5 0	19		Nov. 1862
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	3 3 6	—		Jan. 1863
1024	West Wheal Lovell, Wendron	2 13 8	—		Mar. 1862
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	3 14 0	3¼	5¾ 6¼	Nov. 1862
1024	Wh. Anna (ld., blende), Perranz.	0 13 6	—		Oct. 1861
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	1 13 0	—		Sept. 1861
5990	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock	3 19 0	—		Sept. 1862
6000	Wheal Caradon (copper)	1 0 0	—		Nov. [illegible]
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 3 6	19s.	18s. 20s.	[illegible]
512	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	29 13 6	—		[illegible]
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock	7 14 6	1⅜	2 2¼	[illegible] 1862
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	2 15 0	—		[illegible] 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries	3 5 0	—		Oct. 1862
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	7 15 0	5¼	5¼ 5½	Nov. 1862
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	4 6 6	6⅛	4¼ 4½	May, 1862
6000	Wh. Harris (ld., cop.), Lifton	0 10 6	—		Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Emily Henrietta	4 10 0	—		Jan. 1863
2048	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	0 18 0	—		Mar. 1862
6600	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive.	—	—		
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	17 18 0	—		Oct. 1862
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	2 10 7	—		Oct. 1862
1024	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	3 13 9	26		
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	2 13 0	—		Jan. 1861
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	10 15 0	—		July, 1862
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		May, 1862
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	96 10 0	—		Sept. 1861
500	Wheal Sarah (cop.), Lanivet	0 9 0	—		Dec. 1862
1024	Wh. Sicily (sil.-ld.), Broadoak	4 17 6	—		May, 1861
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	4 9 1	—		Oct. 1862
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	8 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Wheal St. Andrew (copper)	5 0 0	—		Jan. 1860
512	Wh. Trannack (tin), Sithney	3 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
1022	Wh. Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	13 2 6	—		
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	3 17 0	6		Dec. 1862
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	12 2 0	12s.	10s. 11s.	Nov. 1862
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9 3 6	—	7 7½	Sept. 1862
1024	Wh. Vyvyan (cop.), Constantine	6 5 0	—		Dec. 1861
6000	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper)	1 0 0	—		April, 1859
6400	Whitford (lead), Holywell	10 16 6	—		May, 1860
944	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant	6 7 0	—		Dec. 1862
3097	Yarner (copper), Devon	3 1 6	—		Dec. 1862

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
10000	Anglo-Mexican Mint	10 0 0	19		Fully paid.
50000	East India Irrigation and Canal	2 0 0	—		
80000	Metrop. Rail, Carriage, &c.	4 0 0	—		
6000	Nerbudda (coal & iron [L. £20]	5 0 0	—		
1724	N. Bruns. and N. Scotia Land	81 0 0	—		
10000	Ottoman Gas [L. £5]	1 0 0	—		
15000	Royal Mail Steam	60 0 0	58	56 58	
14000	South Australian Land	2 0 0	—		

*** Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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